PR

Thirty-Eighth Annual Educational Number

The CRISIS

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1949

15¢

A. P. Bedou

HONOR GRADUATE—XAVIER UNIVERSITY

STANDARDS IN THE NEGRO COLLEGE

Arthur E. Burke

APPRECIATION FROM KNOWLEDGE

W. J. Granberg

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN COLLEGE

1948-1949

REPORT ON 40TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Do You Like Books?

The Crisis Book Shop is ready to promptly fill your order for any book by or about Negroes in print. We can also supply current titles from all publishers. Write us your book needs. Orders filled promptly. Consult our list. If you don't see what you want, write.

(Please allow 15c for postage. Prices are net)

RACE RELATIONS, POLITICS

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES — 8.00
by E. Franklin Frazier

A BUSINESS PRIMER FOR NEGROES — 2.50
by William K. Bell

THE NEGRO'S ADVENTURE IN GENERAL BUSINESS — 3.75
by Vishnu V. Oak

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA — 3.75
(Condensation of AN AMERICAN DILEMMA)
by Arnold Rose

IN THE LAND OF JIM CROW — 2.50
by Ray Sprigle

AMERICA DIVIDED — 4.00
by Arnold and Caroline Rose

NEGRO BUSINESS AND BUSINESS EDUCATION — 4.00
by Joseph A. Pierce

THE NEGRO GHETTO — 3.75
by Robert C. Weaver

BALANCE OF POWER: THE NEGRO VOTE — 3.00
by Henry Lee Moon

BIOGRAPHY

BLACK LIBERATOR: TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE — 5.00
by Stephen Alexis

WORLD'S GREAT MEN OF COLOR, VOL. I — 3.75

WORLD'S GREAT MEN OF COLOR, VOL. II — 4.25
(The Two Volumes—$7.75)
by J. A. Rogers

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON — 4.75
by Basil Mathews

THE STORY OF JOHN HOPE — 5.00
by Ridgely Torrence

WITNESSES FOR FREEDOM — 3.50
(Negro Americans in autobiography)
by Rebecca Chalmers Barton

FREDERICK DOUGLASS — 4.00
by Benjamin Quarles

A MAN CALLED WHITE — 3.75
by Walter White

HISTORY

BLACK FOLK: Then and Now — 3.75
by W. E. B. DuBois

NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY — 4.90
by Carter G. Woodson

SEX AND RACE, Vol. I — 3.25

SEX AND RACE, Vol. II — 3.75

SEX AND RACE, Vol. III — 3.75
(The Three Volumes—$10.30)

FROM SUPERMAN TO MAN — 1.50

100 AMAZING FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO — .50
by J. A. Rogers — Cloth 1.00

ESSAYS IN HISTORY OF THE NEGRO — 2.00
by Herbert Aptheker

BLACK ODYSSEY — 3.50
by Roi Ottley

FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM (HISTORY AMERICAN NEGROES) — 5.00
by John Hope Franklin

THE NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN THEATRE — 3.50
by Edith J. R. Isaacs

POETRY

COMPLETE POEMS OF DUNBAR — 3.00

ONE-WAY TICKET — 2.75
by Langston Hughes

ON THESE I STAND — 2.50
by Countee Cullen

ANTHOLOGIES, ESSAYS

THE BOOK OF AMERICAN NEGRO SPIRITUALS — 4.50
by J. Weldon and Rosamond Johnson

MY SONGS — 3.00
by Roland Hayes

RENAISSANCE IN HAITI — 4.50
by Selden Rodman

THE NEGRO CARAVAN — 3.00
edited by Brown, Davis and Lee

AN ANTHOLOGY OF AMERICAN NEGRO LITERATURE — 1.25
edited by Sylvestre C. Watkins

NEGRO VOICES IN AMERICAN FICTION — 3.50
by Hugh M. Gloster

THREE SPIRITUALS FROM EARTH TO HEAVEN — 3.95
Illustrated by Allan Rohan Crite

THE BOOK OF AMERICAN NEGRO POETRY — 2.50
edited by James Weldon Johnson

THE POETRY OF THE NEGRO — 5.00
edited by Langston Hughes and Arna Bontemps

JUVENILE

NEGRO FOLK TALES FOR CHILDREN IN PRIMARY GRADES 1.40

THE CHILD'S STORY OF THE NEGRO — 2.65
by Jane D. Schackelford

STORY OF THE NEGRO — 3.00

SAD-FACED BOY — 2.00
by Arna Bontemps

FICTION BY OR ABOUT NEGROES

THE LIVING IS EASY — 2.75
by Dorothy West

THE INVISIBLE ISLAND — 3.00
by Irwin Stark

KNOCK ON ANY DOOR — 3.00
by Willard Motley

LAST OF THE CONQUERERS — 2.75
by William G. Smith

SERAPH ON THE SUWANEE — 3.00
by Zora Neale Hurston

HIGH JOHN THE CONQUERER — 2.50
by John W. Wilson

ALIEN LAND — 3.00
by Willard Savoy

SOUTHBOUND — 3.00
by Barbara Anderson

WITHOUT MAGNOLIAS — 3.00
by Bucklin Moon

BUT THE MORNING WILL COME — 3.00
by Cid Ricketts Sumner

NEW DAY — 3.00
by Victor S. Reid

DOUBLE MUSCADINE — 3.50
by Frances Gaither

O, HUGE ANGEL — 2.50
by Howard Baer

REFERENCE BOOKS

THE NEGRO HANDBOOK, 1949 — 5.00
edited by Florence Murray

TRAVELGUIDE 1949 — .50

NEGRO YEAR BOOK (1941-1946) — 4.50
edited by Jessie Parkhurst Guzman

20 WEST 40th STREET **THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP** **NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1949
SHOULD READ
VOLUME 56 Number 8

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

Editor: ROY WILKINS *Managing Editor:* JAMES W. IVY
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond.

Vol. 56, Nos. 8 & 9 Whole Nos. 464-465

IN THIS ISSUE

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1949

Page

COVER
Anaise T. Victorianne

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL NEWS 228-232

EDITORIALS 233

STANDARDS IN THE NEGRO COLLEGE
By Arthur E. Burke 234

APPRECIATION FROM KNOWLEDGE
By W. J. Granberg 237

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN COLLEGE, 1948-1949
News and pictures of college graduates 238-245

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT
News from the Branches and Youth Councils 246-253

BOOK REVIEWS 253-254

LEGAL DIRECTORY 254

THE CRISIS *was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to July inclusive and bimonthly August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y. Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15 cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July 22, 1949, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.*

The contents of THE CRISIS *are copyrighted. Copyright 1949 by The*

MAY WE POINT OUT

COVER—Anaise Theresa Victorianne is an honor graduate of Xavier university, New Orleans, Louisiana.

●

ARTHUR E. BURKE, a native of El Paso, Texas, has had wide experience as a college teacher. He taught at Tuskegee Institute for two years (1924-1926); was an instructor in English and history at Lane college, 1926-1929, serving as head of the English department and in the meanwhile doing extension work for Lane in Memphis. During 1929-1931, he taught at Alabama State. Since 1937 he has taught English, with the rank of associate professor, at Hampton Institute and served as administrative assistant to presidents MacLean and Lanier during their tenure of office. Mr. Burke was educated at Howard university, holding both his B.A. and M.A. from this institution.

●

W. J. GRANBERG is a free-lance writer and lives in Seattle, Washington.

1867 1949

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Located in The Nation's Capital

A COMPLETE EDUCATION ON ONE CAMPUS, GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL

College of Liberal Arts
Graduate School
School of Music
College of Pharmacy
College of Dentistry
School of Engineering and Architecture
School of Religion
College of Medicine
School of Law
Summer School
School of Social Work

FULLY ACCREDITED
ATHLETICS—R.O.T.C.—STUDENT GOVERNMENT—DEBATING

468 Teachers • 7,231 Students
13,330 Alumni • 26 Buildings

For Announcements and Permit to Register Write

THE REGISTRAR
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Georgia

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Offers courses leading to the Master's degree in the fields of biology, chemistry, economics, English, French, history, Latin, mathematics and sociology.

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
a graduate school offering a two-year curriculum for prospective social workers, leading to the degree of Master of Social Work or to the professional certificate.

THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE
requiring college graduation for admission and offering a one-year curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Service.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
a graduate school offering curricula leading to the M.A. and M. Ed. degrees, designed to meet the needs of men and women who have chosen education as a professional career.

THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
a graduate school offering thorough theoretical and practical training in the fields of business affairs, leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL
in which the Atlanta institutions for higher education of Negroes combine under the direction of Atlanta University to offer courses on both the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Strong Faculty — Limited Scholarship Aid
For Information Address the Registrar

The most complete School Directory in THE CRISIS

COLLEGE and SCHOOL NEWS

When Dr. William A. Hinton was named clinical professor of bacteriology and immunology of the HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL in June, he became the first Negro to hold a Harvard professorship. An authority on the detection and treatment of veneral diseases, Dr. Hinton, who has been with the medical school for more than twenty-five years, is known among medical men for the Hinton test and the Davies-Hinton test for syphilis. Dr. Hinton has for thirty-four years been director of the laboratory department of the Boston Dispensary and chief of the Wasserman laboratory of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

First Negro graduate of CARLTON COLLEGE (Northfield, Minnesota) is Alvis Tinnin, of White Plains, N. Y., who received his B. A., with a major in French, at the seventy-fifth annual commencement on June 6. Before the war Tinnin attended Talladega college for two years. He served as a second lieutenant in the infantry during the war and saw combat duty on Luzon.

First Negro to be appointed to the BROWN UNIVERSITY faculty is J. Saunders Redding who has been named visiting professor of English for the first semester of next year. A professor of English at Hampton Institute, Mr. Redding is the author of two books, *To Make a Poet Black* (1939) and *No Day of Triumph* (1942).

Five educators have been awarded ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA films summer tuition scholarships for study in audio-visual courses at Hampton Institute this summer. The educators are among seventy-five audio-visual leaders in the country sharing the awards at fifteen different universities from New York to California. Those who attended the summer session at Hampton from June 20 to August 19 were R. Rush Anderson, principal Carver high school, Salem, Virginia; Mrs. Virginia Hodges Cox, Portsmouth, Virginia; Lois B. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; George M. Harris, Albany state college, Albany, Georgia; and James H. Harris, Jr., Fessenden academy, Martin, Florida.

R. N. Harris, of the Bankers Fire Insurance Company of Durham, North Carolina, calls our attention to an error in the April, 1949, *Crisis*. We had stated on page 101 that President Charles S. Johnson of Fish university was the first Negro to be "named to the board of directors of a community chest in any southern city." Mr. Harris points out that W. J. Kennedy, president of the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, Durham, has been a member of the board of directors of the Durham Community Fund, Inc., since 1943. And in addition to Mr. Kennedy there are three other Negroes: Dr. Joseph H. Taylor, of the North Carolina college; R. C. Foreman, of the Scarborough Nursery School; and William Jay Walker, Jr., of the Southern Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.), the oldest college for Negroes in the United States, graduated the largest class in its history on June 7 when ninety-one men received bachelor of arts degrees. Two students received bachelor of divinity degrees from the seminary. Commencement speaker was R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas State University.

With the sudden death of Rev. Dr. John M. Cooper of the CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, the cause of interracial justice lost a zealous friend. Sixty-seven-year-old Msgr. Cooper had for many years been associated with scientific and educational organizations throughout the country.

Father William J. Rodgers, of CATHEDRAL COLLEGE, is the first Negro priest to be ordained for the Diocese of Brooklyn.

One hundred and sixty-six members of the class of 1949, the largest in the history of FISK UNIVERSITY, were graduated at the university's seventy-fifth commencement exercises. Fifteen students were awarded the M. A. degree for graduate work in chemistry, education, English, religion, and sociology. Four students were graduated Summa Cum Laude.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, head of the UN division of trusteeship, the commencement speaker, was himself the recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. This was the second LL.D. and the seventh honorary degree to be awarded in the history of Fisk.

The Stieglitz art collection, one of the finest modern art collections in America, has been given to Fisk. Formerly the property of the late Alfred

Stieglitz of New York, the collection went to Fisk by decision of the executrix of the will, Stieglitz's widow, Georgia O'Keeffe. It was her feeling that some of the fine examples of art should be the possession of institutions that would have great difficulty in acquiring such treasures under ordinary circumstances and also that they should be available to persons who ordinarily could not have access to the galleries of New York City. Five other institutions will receive portions of the total collection.

Represented in the collection are works of Paul Cezanne, Pablo Picasso, Diego Rivera, George Grosz, Pierre Auguste Renoir, and Georgia O'Keeffe.

Herman H. Long, director of the department of race relations of the American Missionary Association at Fisk, was one of fifty-two candidates at the University of Michigan to receive the Ph.D. degree. Mr. Long was awarded the Ph.D. degree in psychology.

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE observed its sixty-fourth annual commencement on May 31, with the principal address being delivered by Dr. Riley B. Montgomery, president of Lynchburg college. Dr. George B. Kelsey, associate executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, delivered the baccalaureate address on May 29. Three hundred and thirty-two students received degrees; a certificate of merit was awarded A. McKee Banks, teacher of vocational agriculture in the Caroline County Training School; and an honorary LL.D. was conferred upon William M. Whitehead, superintendent of the Virginia State School at Newport News, Virginia.

Registration for the sixty-third summer session began on June 20 for a nine-week session during which there were offerings leading to the bachelor's and master's degrees. Special workshops and projects were also available.

Other events were annual honors day, on May 2, with Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard addressing the 206 student recipients of honors; annual spring meeting of the Old Dominion Vocational Association, on May 6; second annual federal ROTC inspection under direction of headquarters of the Second Army, on May 5; annual little international livestock show, on May 6; and an address by Dr. Gertrude Rivers, of Howard, delivered under the auspices of the Petersburgh branch of the National Association of College Women.

Luther Hilton Foster, president of Virginia State, died on June 6 at his

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
"The Institution That Builds Industrious, Alert, Courageous Men and Women"
CLASS "A" RATING
Co-Educational
4 YEAR LIBERAL ARTS
B.A. — A.B.
Owned, Operated and Supported by Negroes
★TEACHER EDUCATION
★PRE-PROFESSIONAL
Music, Art, Drama
Medicine, Law, Social Work
★BUSINESS EDUCATION
★THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Modern, Well-Equipped Facilities
Gymnasium — Stadium
For Information, Write:
Dr. W. A. Fountain, Jr., President

Livingstone College
SALISBURY, N. C.
•
Fall Opening for Freshmen
Orientation September 20-24
Formal Opening September 24
Livingstone College offers courses leading to the A.B. and B.S. degrees through the college of Liberal Arts, and to the B.D. in the Hood Theological Seminary "A" rating from the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.
For further information write:
REGISTRAR

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
PENNSYLVANIA
(1854-1949)
THE COLLEGE FOR MEN
An opportunity to prepare for the future
A fully accredited Liberal Arts College
And A Graduate Theological Seminary
Essential training for the
Professions — Business — Public Service
Fall Term Begins—Sept. 14, 1948
•
Write to
The Registrar
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina
(Under Presbyterian Auspices)
Co-educational Institution of High Rating
2 UNITS
College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary
Highly Trained Faculty
First Class Equipment
For information write
H. L. McCrory . . . . *President*

Wilberforce University
ORIGINATED IN 1844
Wilberforce, Ohio
Non-sectarian Co-educational
•
Approved by the
American Medical Association
Veterans Administration
•
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
College of Education & Business Administration
University Labratory High School
Theological Seminary; R.O.T.C.
•
Distinguished for Training in Leadership
For information write The Registrar

CHARLES L. MAXEY, Jr. & Co.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL and STUDIO
Accountancy, Mathematics, Business, Etc.
We specialize in opening, closing and auditing books of corporations as well as making Income Tax reports. We have a highly trained force of teachers and accountants to look after the interests of correspondence students.
85 WEST 118th ST., New York MOnument 2-3498

STORER COLLEGE
Harper's Ferry, West Virginia
Seventy-ninth Year
A four-year co-educational college, rich in historic tradition and surroundings of surpassing natural beauty — sixty-five miles northwest from the Nation's Capital.
EDUCATION WITH A SENSE OF DIRECTION
Courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree in:
Liberal Arts and Science
Teacher Training
Home Economics
Commercial Subjects
Religion
FOR INFORMATION, *Write:*
RICHARD I. McKINNEY, *President*

CHEYNEY
STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA
is a fully accredited member of
American Association of Teachers Colleges
PROFESSIONAL courses offered:
1—Elementary Education:
(Primary Grades 1-3).....B.S. Degree
2—Elementary Education:
(Intermediate Grades 4-3).....B.S. Degree
3—Home Economics:
(Elementary and High School)....B.S. Degree
4—Industrial Arts:
(Elementary and High School)....B.S. Degree
Tuition Free to Residents of Pennsylvania
Graduation from a standard four-year high school required for admission
For further information and catalog write to
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, *President*
CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA

Now I'm My Own Boss

MAKING $60 TO $90 WEEKLY WORKING FOR MYSELF AFTER LEARNING THE

APEX SYSTEM

Several years ago, she had a war job, but she began to wonder what to do about her future. Then, one day she learned about the amazing success of a friend who had completed an Apex Beauty Course and was making more than a comfortable living.

So, she took up the Apex Course. Now, she's independent, and is her own boss; owns her own home and has a nice new car.

Your success in life depends upon your own efforts. You have the ability to make an independent living, become your own boss. So here is your opportunity, take immediate advantage of it. Enroll in an Apex Beauty College now. Day or evening class.

Beauty Culture Is A "Depression-Proof" Business!

APEX
BEAUTY COLLEGES
New, York, Brooklyn, Newark, Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga.
FOR INFORMATION WRITE
APEX CO.
INDIANA & ARCTIC AVES.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BEREAN SCHOOL
Matthew Anderson, Founder, 1899
CO-EDUCATIONAL—VOCATIONAL
Needle Trades and Business
Day and Night Sessions
Approved for V. A. Training
•
Write the Registrar for Bulletin
1926-30 SOUTH COLLEGE AVENUE
Philadelphia 21, Pennsylvania
Louise B. Yergan, Principal

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
of Missouri
Founded 1866—Member North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
College of Arts and Sciences
Jefferson City, Mo.

Teacher Training	Mechanic Arts
Music	Music Education
Home Economics	Agriculture
Business Administration	Physical Education

Special Courses for Returning Servicemen

The School of Law—St. Louis
The School of Journalism—Jefferson City
The Graduate School—Jefferson City
The Registrar—Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

home on the campus at Petersburg, Virginia. He was 61 years old. Dr. Foster was born May 26, 1888, at Clover, Halifax county, Virginia. He first attended the public schools of Halifax county and then St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated in 1907. He later pursued studies in business methods at the University of Chicago. He was for thirty years treasurer-business manager of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, later renamed Virginia State; and upon the retirement of Dr. John M. Gandy he became acting president; and in 1943, president. Following Dr. Foster's death, Dean James Hugo Johnson, vice-president of the college, was appointed acting-president.

A company of the Pershing Rifles, a national honorary military society for and in commemorative honor of the late General John J. Pershing, has been established at Virginia State. Company "G" 3rd Regiment, Pershing Rifles, was established April 11, 1949.

Twenty-three students of LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) received scholastic awards at the annual honors day convention on May 5, with Dr. Walter A. Younge, of St. Louis Medical School, as principal speaker. A short course in driver education and training for high school teachers has been offered by the university in cooperation with the American Automobile Association of Missouri and the state of Missouri.

A three-week health education and nutrition workshop was held at Lincoln June 6-24 as part of the summer session program.

First prize in the fourth annual state high-school feature-writing contest was awarded on May 3 to Jeanette Mathews, a senior in the Sumner high school of St. Louis. Miss Mathews' 1,000-word article on "What I as a Teen-Ager Think of Human Rights in my Community" won her a $75 cash award. Second place tie-prizes of $37.50 each went to Norma Wall, junior, Wheatley high school, Poplar Bluff, and to Kenneth L. Vaughan, sophomore, Lincoln high school (Moberly.

Lincoln reported the largest registration in the graduate division since its inception in 1942. More than 500 teachers were enrolled, a large number of them in-service teachers.

The commencement speaker at Lincoln on June 11 was Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, president of Langston university. One hundred and sixteen degrees were conferred upon members of the graduating classes.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS
(WILBERFORCE STATE COLLEGE)
Wilberforce, Ohio
Established in 1887 Co-Educational
Accredited by the
American Association of Teachers College
National Association of Schools of Social Administration • Ohio College Association • Inter-University Council of Ohio
North Central Association

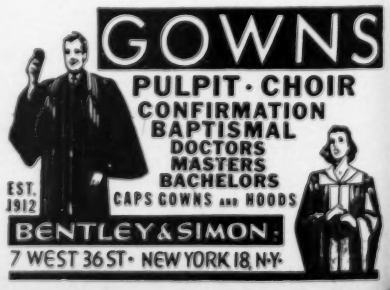
Division of Agriculture	Division of Health and Physical Education
Division of Arts and Sciences	Division of Home Economics
Division of Business Administration	Division of Industries
Division of Education	Division of Music

ROTC
For Further Information Write the Registrar

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
Baltimore 12, Md.
DIVISIONS
Regular — College of Liberal Arts. Co-educational. Full-time study on the campus.
Evening — Courses leading to degree offered in evenings at the Douglass High School Building.
Summer — A six-week Summer School Session. Special courses for public school teachers.

All courses lead to either the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Degree. For detailed information, write or call the Registrar. Telephone: HAmilton 0756.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
1800 White's Creek Pike
Nashville, Tennessee
Dr. Ralph W. Riley, *President*
Capable Faculty
Summer School
Extension Courses Healthful Climate
Courses offered leading to the degrees of:
BACHELOR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF THEOLOGY
BACHELOR OF DIVINITY
For information address the Registrar
Under the Auspices of
The National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. and The Southern Baptist Convention



Louis Russell Grant, a June, 1949, graduate, has been granted a $1,000 fellowship by the California Institute of Technology. This sum will run concurrently as long as Grant remains in school, beginning with the fall term of 1949-1950.

Thomas E. Posey, head of the department of economics in WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin on June 17. His thesis concerned a study of the labor movement in West Virginia.

Lawrence V. Jordan, principal of the teaching training school of the college, was one of the teachers selected for an Encyclopedia Brittanica Films summer session tuition in the amount of $100.

Premiere of *Ouanga,* an opera based on the final years of the career of Jean-Jacques Dessalines, was given in South Bend, Indiana, June 10-11, by the Burleigh Music Association, directed by Mrs. Josephine Curtis. Creation of the musical composition of Clarence Cameron White from the libretto of John F. Matheus, material for the opera was gathered while Mr. White was on the staff of the college. He lives now in New York City. Mr. Matheus still heads the department of romance languages at the college.

An extension study program beyond the classroom was one of the distinctive features of the 1948-49 session of TALLADEGA COLLEGE. Through a fund created for this purpose, eleven professors from nine departments have been able to take student groups to observe, or to participate in, diversified activities extending from New York to New Orleans. Some of these activities included visiting the Glen Taylor trial in Birmingham, Alabama; inspecting industrial plants in Bessemer; and attending sessions of UN in New York.

Seventy-sixth founder's day speakers at ARKANSAS A. M. & N. COLLEGE were Rockefeller Turner, prominent Chicago attorney, a member of the class of '23; and Frank B. Adair, chief administrator of the Community Hospital in Wilmington, N. C., a member of the class of '30.

STORER COLLEGE observed its eighty-second commencement on June 6, with Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, Washington, D. C., as the speaker.

Tribute was paid to honor students and contest-prize-winners on May 6, with Harry D. Hazelwood, business manager of Storer, as the speaker. Awards were presented by President Richard I. McKinney.

Enrollment at the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY summer school, according to director John P. Whittaker, was 1,630, with more than sixty percent of those enrolled seeking work beyond the bachelor's degree. More than 200 courses were offered during the nine-week session.

President Rufus E. Clement attended in July the meeting of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession at Berne, Switzerland. He was an official delegate from the National Education Association.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, head of the Trevor Arnett library at Atlanta, authored the section on Negroes for the *New International Yearbook.* The yearbook summarizes the important trends and events in world affairs.

In attendance at first National Conference of American Folklore, meeting in Muncie, Indiana, June 28-July 1, was Mrs. Hallie B. Brooks, faculty member of the university library service.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was one of the main speakers on June 19 celebrating the completion of the initial academic year of BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY (Waltham, Massachusetts). The other was Honorable Aubrey Eban, representative of the state of Israel to UN. Brandeis university is America's first Jewish-sponsored non-sectarian university.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting UN mediator on Palestine, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters from HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

Lemoyne College
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
1870 1949
The curriculum of LeMoyne College is designed to give students a broad general education plus specialized training which will enable them to work toward and live in an emerging democracy. "A" rated by the Southern Association.
HOLLIS F. PRICE, *President*
MARGARET BUSH, *Registrar*

Kentucky State College
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
Est. 1886
Sixty-two years of educational service
Accredited Class "A" College by The SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Co-Educational • Modern Living Facilities
Co-Curricular Activities
Reasonable Rates
For Additional Information *Write to*
OFFICE OF DEAN OR REGISTRAR

Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama
Founded in 1867
A Distinctive Liberal Arts College in Faculty, Curriculum and Educational Policies.
Accredited by The Association of American Universities.
Class "A" by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
Students of serious purpose and superior ability will find rich opportunities for intelligent living, and pre-professional training for teaching, medicine, law, ministry, business, insurance, drama, music, social service, and other careers.
Qualified students may enroll at any time.
For Further Information write
THE REGISTRAR

CHOIR AND PULPIT GOWNS AND CAPS

At Prices to Meet Your Pocket Book
Catalog and Price List Mailed Free
LOUIS J. LINDNER
153 W. 33 St., N.Y.C. 1
Dept. CR

Benedict College
A Pioneer Institution of Higher Learning
Located in The City of Columbia
The following Degrees Are Conferred
A.B., B.S., B.Th., and B.D.
PRE-MEDICAL AND PRE-DENTAL TRAINING
Splendid Opportunities For Intellectual Growth and Character Development
Co-educational—Class "A" Rating
MODERATE EXPENSES
For Further Information Write
J. A. Bacoats, *Pres.*, Benedict College
Columbia 13, South Carolina

(Cincinnati, Ohio) on June 11 as an "outstanding American, profound student of the social sciences, hero of peace, who with vigor and wisdom and courage" served his country and humanity.

Enrollment for the first summer term at ARKANSAS STATE A. M. & N. COLLEGE was the largest in the history of the school, with 957 students in the college department. There were eleven professors on the summer staff.

Sellers J. Parker, of the division of agriculture, received his Ph.D. in agriculture from Cornell university in June. John M. Ross, head of the department of speech and drama, has been invited to join the American National Theatre and Academy, with headquarters in New York City.

Twelve ROTC cadets at HAMPTON INSTITUTE have been recently selected as distinguished military students. To qualify as a "distinguished military student" in a senior division ROTC unit, each cadet must "possess outstanding qualities of military leadership, high moral character, and a definite aptitude for the military service; having distinguished himself either academically or by demonstrated leadership through his accomplishments while participating in recognized campus activities; also, he must be scheduled to complete the advanced course, senior ROTC, within one school year, and having a standing in military subjects among the upper third of his class."

Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Elmer P. Gibson of Greensboro, North Carolina, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in May at commencement exercises held at GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Enrollment figures for the 1949 summer quarter at ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE exceeded 4,000 students. For the tenth graduate summer session 426 were enrolled; 2,900 undergraduates at Montgomery, and 1200 undergraduates distributed among the summer schools at Birmingham and Mobile.

Forty-sixth annual convention of the American Teachers Association was held at WILBERFORCE STATE COLLEGE July 31-August 2. This was the second time the annual national convention met in Ohio.

President Benjamin E. Mays of MOREHOUSE COLLEGE attended in July the annual meeting of the central committee of the World Council of Churches, the organization of churches that was set up last year in Amsterdam, Holland. The World Council of Churches will meet again in 1953. In the interim between its meetings, the central committee, which meets annually, concerns itself with the execution of the business and policies of the council much as executive committees do for other organizations.

Fifth annual ministers' conference was held at Morehouse July 5-8, with lectures and a pastors' clinic. G. Murray Branch, of the school of religion, conducted a YMCA-study seminar of sixteen students in Europe during the summer. Purpose of the project was to study educational, religious, social, and economic conditions in Europe. June issue of the *French Review*, official organ of the American Association of Teachers of French, featured an article on "Aimé Cesaire, Bard of Martinique," by Dr. Edward A. Jones, of the department of modern foreign languages. Dr. Jones is also a member of the review's national information bureau, formerly known as "Varia."

Thirteenth annual ministers' institute and the twelfth women's missionary training conference were held at SHAW UNIVERSITY in June with nearly 200 delegates in attendance. Separate programs were carried out by the ministers and the missionary women but the two groups met jointly at 11 A.M. assembly programs every morning and the 8 P.M. public meetings. Conference speaker was Mrs. Gordon Maddrey, of Ahoskie, N. C.; institute main speaker was Dr. C. L. Franklin, pastor of the Mt. Lebanon Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

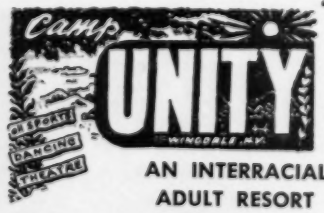
Eleven children who finished their period of training and play at the Shaw nursery school held their graduation exercises in June, with an address by Dr. Nelson H. Harris, the university director of education.

Virginia Union University
Richmond, Va.
Class "A" College with Bachelor's Degree in:
Education — Business
Social Science — Natural Science
Languages — Religious Ed.
Graduate School of Religion offering B.D. Degree.
JOHN M. ELLISON, *President*
For information write to the President or Dean of College

A DISTINCTIVE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
For Catalog and Information Write Director of Admissions
BENNETT COLLEGE
Box 1589H Greensboro, N. C.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
CLASS "A" COLLEGE
COURSES OFFERED LEADING TO BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
— IN —
COMMERCIAL DIETETICS AGRICULTURE
MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES EDUCATION
PHYSICAL EDUCATION HOME ECONOMICS
Certificates and Diplomas in Commercial Dietetics, Nurse Training and Special Trade Courses
Special Courses Offered in Vocational Rehabilitation for Veterans
Graduate Study • Summer School
Veterinary Medicine
F. D. PATTERSON, President
For Information Address: THE REGISTRAR
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ALABAMA

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
Atlanta, Georgia
CLASS A COLLEGE
MODERN EQUIPMENT
ABLE FACULTY
Exceptionally qualified to prepare young men to enter the fields of religion, medicine, dentistry, law teaching, social work, government service, accounting, business and technology. Famous within recent years for the significant places of leadership achieved by its graduates. Intellect and character equally stressed.
For further information address
THE REGISTRAR



AN INTERRACIAL ADULT RESORT
WEEKLY RATES **$40-$43** NO TIPPING
WEEKENDS—2 Full Days Friday to Sunday Eves. **$16**
FULL SOCIAL STAFF plus MANZIE JOHNSON and Band every night; Daily Lawn and Open Air Theater Programs; Movies, Concerts. NEVER A DULL MOMENT.
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
Swimming • All Sports • Dancing
Painting • Acting • Chorus
Phone N. Y. Office For Last Minute Reservations
1 Union Square • AL 4-8024

Editorials

OUR GRADUATES

WITH this issue we salute the 8,534 young men and women who have received their various bachelor, graduate, and professional degrees from American colleges and universities. While these young people do not go exactly into a brave new world, they do enter an America which is more highly conscious today than ever of its democratic responsibilities to its darker citizens. Many new avenues of employment have been opened up and ten states have already enacted fair employment practices acts in an effort to equalize opportunities. With their education and broadening opportunities these graduates are now ready to take their places in America as responsible citizens. We wish them well.

ARMY STILL OUT OF STEP

THE Army continues to play Peck's Bad Boy. Of the three services it still holds out for jim crow. First to take jim crow seriously was the Air Force and it worked out a program which was accepted on May 11; though the Navy had been going through the motions of complying, it too, though reluctantly, had found an acceptable program by June 7. But the Army was and still is adamant, and now for the third time balks at submitting a "racial equality program" acceptable to Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson. The first plan was rejected on May 11 as inadequate and too general; the second on June 11, because it failed "to meet the basic intent of Executive Order 9,981."

Well, just what does the Army want? It wants to stick to its outmoded racial policy as outlined a year ago by General Omar Bradley in a speech he delivered at Fort Knox, Kentucky. This is the way the Chief of Staff puts the Army on record: "The Army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it."

WHAT Army brass wants is to stick rigidly to segregation while making concessions on minor points, as in ROTC training units. This was evident in the Gillem report of March 4, 1946. After spectacular advance publicity that the report would mark progress in Army thinking on the Negro, it was released. But careful examination certainly showed no abandonment of segregation. The dead giveaway was Article 2 on Negro units. Although the report did exhibit some improvement in Army thinking when it admitted that it was caught flatfooted without plans to utilize Negro personnel in all categories, this concession was nothing to crow about. Now the Army has dusted off its jim-crow screed for further public inspection.

One contention the Army makes is that it is "not out to make social reforms." This statement is silly since it presumes that people expect an Army like a social worker to go around doctoring social sores. Actually, whether the Army knows it or not, it does effect "social reforms," and some of the most stupendous of our generation. It cannot be otherwise with a modern citizen army. When a young man spends a year or more in army camps, rubs shoulders with all sorts and conditions of men, takes in new scenes and customs, he cannot help but come out of these experiences, all Army induced, a changed man. He may possibly come out of them more racially reactionary than he was before he enlisted, but the chances are that he comes out with a broadened democratic outlook.

EQUALLY phony is Army contention that it is following public opinion. Which public opinion, may we ask? That of the Dixiecrats or that of the racially more liberal sections of the country? Actually, the public opinion which the Army claims as its master does not exist. What public opinion was the Army consulting when it tried to make New Jersey, contrary to its own laws, continue segregation in its National Guard? Certainly not that of the citizens of the state of New Jersey. Does the Army take into account Wisconsin public opinion where laws have just been passed prohibiting discrimination in its National Guard? Can the Army explain just how the Air Force and Navy find it so easy to defy public opinion as to get away with their racial equality programs?

The truth is the Army is using "public opinion" as an excuse. The higher brass flouted local southern racial practices during the last war when they decided to train both white and Negro officer candidates in non-segregated officer candidate schools in the South—even in Georgia. And we know of military installations in the South where the Army has ignored minor local racial customs for years.

Let the Army abandon its "sacred cow" of jim crowism. Let it base its racial practices upon the liberal racial opinion of decent Americans instead of looking myopically into the past.

THE GROVELAND TERROR

DOWN in Groveland, Florida, southern hooligans have been up to their old tricks of trying to terrify Negroes. But despite a good deal of violence the terror campaign did not work so well, for very few Negroes were really intimidated, and fewer still moved out of town. Immediate excuse for the violence was the alleged rape of a young white woman, Mrs. Willie Padgett, by three Negro youths. But actual motive seems to have been the growing prosperity of a few Negroes and the refusal of others to harvest local crops at starvation wages.

On-the-spot NAACP investigation has turned up evidence that the three accused men—Samuel Shepherd, Walter Lee Irvin, and Charles Greenlee—are completely innocent. None of them has signed a confession. And the oral confessions which they are purported to have made were extracted after brutal and prolonged beatings. All three were quickly indicted by a Lake county grand jury which made a pretense at fairness by the inclusion of one Negro. The NAACP has taken charge of the defense of these victims of southern violence and has already obtained signed retainers from the youths' parents.

Violence of this kind, both police and civilian, is further proof that what is needed is civil-rights legislation with teeth. If the South can not set its own house in order, the federal government must.

"HAIL AND FAREWELL"

WITH the death of Mr. Justice Frank Murphy on July 19 American minorities lost a great friend. Mr. Murphy was never a passionate apologist for any particular minority: it was his deep concern for civil liberties, his steadfast belief in the rights of the little man that gave him stature and made his activities so basically American. "Hail and farewell" to one of America's rare citizens and a faithful soldier in the never-ending war for human liberation.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWELVE *candidates for degrees at the colleges of the Atlanta university system are entering Sisters Chapel to hear their baccalaureate sermon preached by Dr. Georgia E. Harkness of Garrett Biblical Institute.*

Standards in the Negro College

By Arthur E. Burke

What are teaching and administration like in the Negro colleges? According to this author, Negro colleges often fail to live up to the best national educational and administrative standards

A GREAT deal has been written and said about the advances of Negroes in education. One of the most recent releases is an article by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois ["The Negro Since 1900: A Progress Report," *The New York Times Magazine,* November, 1948] in which he summarizes the progress of Negroes on virtually all fronts, political, social, economic, educational, and what not. Admittedly, what Dr. Du Bois has to say is true, but there are, paradoxically, a good many things to be said to the contrary, at least, so far as education is concerned. In the areas of administration, teaching, and student performance it has become obvious that much must be done if we expect to hold our own as a well-rounded educational entity.

Some time ago the late Dr. Benjamin Brawley was graduated from Morehouse College with a bachelor's degree. He then went on to a "white" college to get another bachelor's degree because he recognized the fact that his degree from Morehouse was only somewhat better than a glorified high-school diploma. At that time there was probably some excuse for the lower standards in so-called Negro Colleges, but today there is little if any excuse for them. The time is far spent for making excuses for educational shortcomings. To the credit of Morehouse, no prospective graduate of that institution need be ashamed to acknowledge his degree today with the full understanding that wherever he goes, if he is worth his salt, he will not suffer academically from his collegiate experience.

In general, however, students in Negro colleges are in competition with the worst kind of mediocrity. This is the result of several factors. In the

first place, there is the widespread attitude in most high schools throughout the country that students must be graduated within three or four years, whether they know anything or not. It makes little difference whether they are able to perform adequately in such basic subjects as English and mathematics. The important thing is to get them through high school somehow. As a consequence these students come to college unable to measure up to better than something between sixth and ninth grade performance as indicated by objective tests. Many of these people have come through high school believing that they are very good, if not superior, students because they received first or second honors upon graduation. Another factor is the tendency of Negro colleges to perpetuate this cycle of inadequate preparation. This is perhaps more important than any other single factor, and it stems very largely from a misconceived interpretation of educational areas.

Oddly enough there is a fairly widespread notion that liberal arts is a bad thing, since it prepares no one for any specific job. Hence in a goodly number of Negro colleges the student who attempts to build a strong major and minor finds himself at serious disadvantage. Usually he is taken in hand by the "educationists" (not the educators), who assume that they know exactly what to do with every student regardless of his major or minor. It somehow seems not to occur to most of these people that there is not and has not been in a single Negro college for the last twenty years or more a thoroughgoing liberal arts department. Almost without exception the student sets out to prepare himself for a vocation—education, the ministry, medicine, social service, what not. Consequently liberal arts in the conventional sense is unknown to the Negro college (and for that matter to the white college). Nevertheless certain college teachers with chauvanistic attitudes continue to make it difficult for certain students to get well-rounded preparation in the fields in which they are interested, and that despite the fact that these students, though listed as liberal arts or general-studies students, are training vocationally all the while.

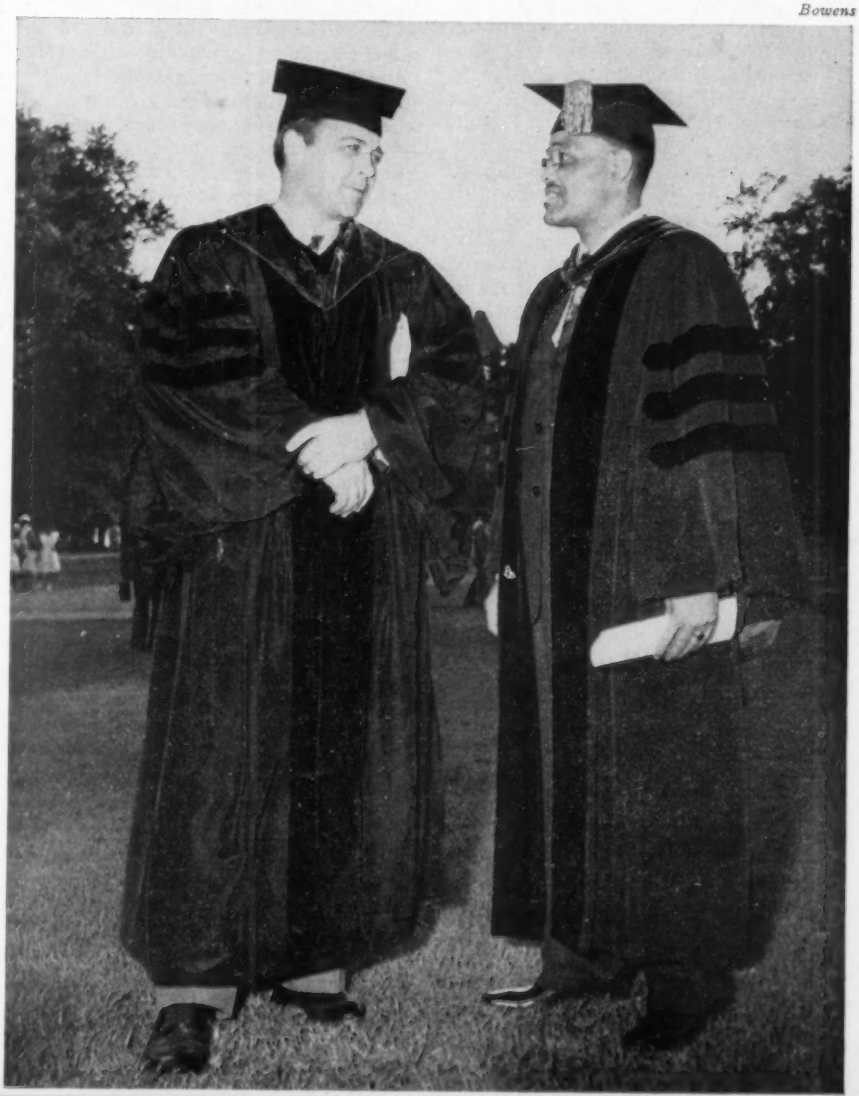
Goals Vague

One example may serve to illustrate the point. A few years ago examiners were called in to a certain college in North Carolina to evaluate its program. It was supposed to be a liberal arts college. When the examiners had gone over the program they made it clear to the president that the school had primarily a teacher-training program and not a liberal arts program. This suggests that in this particular institution, as in several others, the direction which the particular school intends to take needs careful consideration. If, for example, Tuskegee or Hampton Institute wants to offer a program in trade training without reference to degrees or diplomas there is no reason why either should not do so. If, on the other hand, the school prefers to set up certain academic standards for degree and diploma curricula this should be so clearly stated that nobody will be mislead. Although many studies have been made of various Negro colleges, it still appears that there is an undue vagueness as to the direction these colleges want to take. One thing is certain: most of them offer teacher-training programs.

As a result of this kind of thing many students graduate from college annually, move into public schools of the various states, and over a period of a few years send back to their alma maters students who are ill-prepared for college work. How could it be otherwise? Here are people who have a pretty solid grounding in how to teach, but only a smattering of the things which they are expected to teach. It seems never to occur to certain elements of our collegiate faculties that teaching is supposed to be a profession, that people in the profession are dealing with the most delicate mechanism of the human being, that doctors, lawyers, and ministers in this age all take a longer period of training than do most teachers. The teacher with his modicum of training is supposed to turn out of the high school

DR. LUTHER HARRIS EVANS *(left), the Librarian of Congress, who delivered the commencement address at Atlanta university talks to President Rufus E. Clement who awarded the degrees.*

Bowens



the kind of person who is able to measure up to first-class collegiate standards. And the end result of all this is a vicious cycle of mediocrity.

One result of this sort of thing was demonstrated a few years ago when certain students in one of the colleges attempted to persuade others not to set the level of their performance so high that anyone in the class would be disadvantaged. The idea was that if the classes were graded on a "normal curve" nobody would suffer unless some student attempted to achieve really commendable scholarship. Committees were formed to wait upon conscientious students and to persuade them that it was quite wrong to outdistance the class. This situation was reported to the president and the faculty at large, but nothing was ever done about it. Apparently it makes no difference whether students get a solid education or not. The important thing is that they shall get through school somehow.

Several things point up this judgment. A few years ago a very prominent professor from one of the Negro colleges served as guest professor in a predominately white college. Within a short time he discovered that students in his classes were passing in work which he could not get from his regular classes in the Negro institution in which he had been teaching. Quite naturally his first reaction was colored by the impression that certain students might have regarded him as something of a novelty in a mixed racial situation. Soon, however, he learned that there was a decided difference between the grade consciousness of the average student in Negro colleges and the willingness to work for end products without reference to grades as such.

Poor Guidance

It is a sad commentary upon education in Negro colleges when a student who has worked hard for advancement writes to the president of her alma mater that she is disadvantaged because of a "thin major" (that is, not enough standard work in her area of concentration), only to have the president reply that if she wanted such and such a kind of training she should have gone elsewhere. Too often this kind of thing has happened. This is a problem in guidance which might be solved with little difficulty if Negro colleges would decide upon the programs they intend to further and the student personnel they will accept on the basis of the programs they agree to undertake. It makes little difference whether our colleges accept ratings as A, B, or C institutions. The important thing

Genova Hightower (left), summa cum laude, and Olivian Gregg, cum laude, of Claflin.

is that they live up to the rating to which they aspire. Within the framework of this aspiration there is little reason for Negro colleges to ask odds of anyone.

Another problem which has become increasingly important in Negro colleges is that of in-breeding. A casual glance at some of our college rosters will show a kind of coterie representing what amounts to vested interests. In some instances there will be so many graduates of that particular institution teaching or working on the staff that it is almost impossible to get a decent reaction not colored by institutional biases. In other cases it is quite possible to find members of families variously aligned and so bound up with educational and administrative affairs that persons outside the inner circle are necessarily at a disadvantage where any kind of competition is concerned. In this connection what seems most important is that recruits from any area whatsoever, so long as they are competent, should be considered in preference to family, school, or other more or less personal relationships.

A single instance will illustrate the point. During the last great depression a president of a CME college in Texas was asked by the president of a sister school to employ a teacher who because of the depression had been released. The president of the school said simply that he had already employed several graduates of the school from which the recommended candidate came. He could not, in justice to a rounded program, accept other graduates of the same school. Possibly this was harsh treatment from the point of view of the unemployed teacher, but it did lessen the danger of one-sidedness in building up a staff trained in one particular school.

Another related problem is the interference with administrative policies by the wives of presidents. In his recent novel, *Without Magnolias,* Bucklin Moon shows how the careers of teachers may be affected by such interference. How widespread this phenomenon is it is difficult to say, but there are sufficient instances on record to warrant firm curbing of meddling. The problem becomes even more aggravated because of the cliques which develop in small communities where the wife of a president and her closest associates represent a controlling influence. It must be remembered that most Negro colleges are relatively small and are located in small, highly conservative towns. Hence the need for firmer dealing with any kind of interference from persons not really responsible for educational policy and practice.

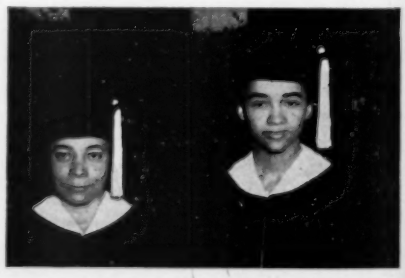
It is notable also that there is a great reluctance to delegate authority in many of our colleges. It frequently happens that top administrators assign tasks to deans, directors of divisions, heads of departments, and so on, and yet they feel that they must be personally responsible for the execution of most of the details. This makes for ineffectiveness all along the line. It entails unnecessary conferences about work that should be moving steadily ahead. It makes for uncertainty and hesitation in acting upon problems. And, in the last analysis, it sets up a feeling of frustration on the part of many teachers and students.

Low Standards

Our collegiate teachers of education are also responsible for certain inimical attitudes found in this dilemma. There seems to be a widespread notion that students simply must get out of college in four years, perhaps less if they can accelerate their programs. A good program in guidance suggests that each student should work at his own pace. If five or even six years are required for him to do a successful college program there is no reason why he should not spend the extra year or two. It is far better that he should do this than that he should merely muddle through, only to be graduated with a feeling of inadequacy.

There are, of course, reasons for this situation. First of all, most Negro stu-

(*Continued on page 253*)



Mrs. Pearl Coley (left) and Mrs. Edith Reid, cum laude graduates of Barber-Scotia.

Appreciation From Knowledge

ONE of the most unusual college classes in the nation, a course of study designed to increase race appreciation, is proving a success at the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, as result of an idea held by Ralph Johnston.

He is a graduate student at the college, studying for his bachelor's degree in education, and a former Air Force officer. Firmly believing there is a general interest in the part the Negro has played in United States history, Johnston approached college officials with the outline of a course he proposed, and wanted to teach, which would present the social, political and cultural contributions of his race to the nation since the early 18th century.

Would such a class draw any public, was there a desire on the part of any one to learn more of the Negro's part in national history? Those questions could be answered only by actually scheduling the course, and waiting. Dr. John D. Regester, dean of the college, became keenly interested in Johnston's idea and included it as a course in the new evening school adult education program which was then being set-up. Johnston outlined the study as a 12-week course, meeting one night a week for one and one-half hours. Motion pictures and current Negro publications were included as study aids.

The class proved popular immediately and Johnston is satisfied he has made an important, although small, start and contribution toward greater race appreciation.

"I knew people were interested in learning more of my race," he said, "but not much has been done about it. However, I felt that if a course which would present a series of talks covering the varied facets of the Negro's life in America were offered that a good many people would take advantage of the opportunity."

Johnston's long-held idea for his class took tangible shape as result of a series of talks he made earlier this year. At the request of Dr. John Phillips, college instructor in religion and sociology, Johnston spoke at a Methodist church in Burlington, Washington. He created such an interest that he was asked to talk to the Lions Club in that town, and then at a high school in a nearby town. That was all the impetus his idea needed—just the proof there was an interest in his subject, and inauguration of Johnston's history course was the next logical step.

In addition to adults in search of an education, pupils in the class include a school teacher and the secretary of the local chapter of the NAACP. The topics and periods covered by Johnston's twelve sessions are orientation and course outline; exploration and colonization period; the Negro during the Revolutionary period, 1733-1783; The Negro during the critical period, 1783-1789; the Negro from Washington to Lincoln, 1789-1860; the Civil War and Reconstruction, 1860-1880; the Negro during the industrial expansion, 1880-1914; the Negro during World War I, 1914-1918; the "New" Negro, from 1918 to the present; the Negro and World War II; contributions of the Negro to American culture; and survey of the course.

Johnston is a native of Lawrence, Massachusetts. He attended Calvin Coolidge College and did graduate work at Boston University. He holds an A.B. degree. During the war he served as operations and training officer at Tuskegee army air field and assisted in training the famed 99th Pursuit Squadron. He also commanded the Tuskegee air force technical school. Before his disability retirement from the service with rank of captain, he spent three years at McChord Field, Tacoma, first as commander of the 1309th Guard Squadron and then as adjutant of the 69th Aviation Squadron and Squadron C, 464th Base unit. Johnston received his bachelor of education degree from the College of Puget Sound in June.

W. J. GRANBERG

RALPH JOHNSTON *(left), instructor in one of the few courses of its kind in the nation, is shown here with some of his pupils in an informal discussion which follows his class dealing with the Negro in United States history. Mr. Johnston is an educational major at the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, and the course he is teaching is his own idea.*

College of Puget Sound

JULIA SPENNLY
A.B.
Adelphi (L.I.)

ROBERT CURETON, JR.
Highest honors
Clark (Ga.)

ROBERT DORSEY
B.S., Honors
Ohio State

KENNETH JACKSON
B.S., Pharmacy
Ohio State

OZELL CHOICE
B.S., Pharmacy
Ohio State

SARETHA GASKINS
Summa cum laude
Fisk

The American Negro in College

1948-1949

ONCE more we offer our annual educational number, this time our thirty-eighth. These statistics and information come from Negro and mixed colleges for the academic year 1948-1949 and like our previous compilations are not complete. We have tried, however, to make them as representative as our limited staff and funds will permit. Statistics for the mixed colleges are especially fragmentary. For fortunately the trend is to stop keeping statistics of students by race. Information from these institutions is therefore based upon the estimates of cooperative deans and registrars, or information volunteered by the students themselves.

Our picture of the Negro college is likewise incomplete, for, as our tabulation shows elsewhere in this article, several of the schools did not report their enrollments, and seventeen of the institutions queried did not report at all.

According to our questionnaires, there were 62,938 students of Negro descent enrolled during 1948-1949 in the colleges, universities, and professional schools reporting. But whether this figure represents an actual decrease from last year's reported enrollment of 88,557 we have no way of knowing for the reasons just given. Although veterans accounted for a considerable part of the 1947-1948 enrollment figures, they form a much smaller percentage of this year's totals.

Of the 62,938 students enrolled, 7,944 graduated with various bachelors' degrees; 410 with masters'; 16 with Ph.D.'s; 5 with the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine; and 1 each with the doctor of education and doctor of laws degree. Since the Howard medical school did not report, we do not know how many graduated with the M.D. degree; but Meharry conferred 43 degrees in medicine, Ohio State University 2, and Indiana University 1. Of the 21 reported graduates in dentistry, 19 were from Meharry and 1 each from Ohio State and Indiana universities. The Howard school of pharmacy graduated 14; Ohio State, 3. And the Howard law school conferred 50 LL.B.'s. Ohio State also graduated 3 bachelors of aeronautical engineering. Of the 16 Ph.D.'s reported, seven more than last year, Ohio State conferred 9, the University of Kansas 2, and Cornell, Pennsylvania State, the University of Michigan, the University of Wisconsin, and Yale, 1 each.

Howard University continues to lead Negro institutions in enrollment, with a total of 6,699 students. Tennessee A & I State is again second, with 3,376; A & T College, Greensboro, N. C., third, with 2,811; Tuskegee Institute fourth, with 2,404; while Prairie View is in fifth place, with 2,162, and Texas College sixth, with 2,089. Howard and A & T show a decrease in enrollment from last year, whereas the other four show a slight increase. Comparison of this year's enrollment figures for the schools reporting, with their last year's totals reveal a slight increase

MRS. LELA SHANKS
Magna cum laude
Lincoln (Mo.)

LUTHER WARD
Highest honors
LeMoyne

GLENN JACKSON
B.S., Honors
Ohio State

CAROLYN PRUNTY
Highest honors
Shaw

FORREST HIGGINBOTHAM
B.B.A.
Clark (Mass.)

GRACE McAFEE
Honors
Wiley

SILVESTER SPENCER
Summa cum laude
College Education & I.A.

ONIS FOX
Highest honors
Prairie View

MARQUIS WOODY
Magna cum laude
West Virginia State

WINIFRED HOWELL
B.A.
Wilmington (Ohio)

RACHEL VINCENT
Highest honors
Tougaloo

PEARL GORE
Honors
Tennessee A. & I.

for some but a decrease for others, with too small a deviation to point to a trend in either direction.

Of the mixed schools reporting, Ohio State University tops the list with 937 students. Indiana University is second, with 282; University of Kansas third, with 221; and the University of Denver fourth, with 152. Last year Boston University topped the list, with Kansas University second.

It is interesting to note that the number of Negro college graduates since *The Crisis* began keeping this record thirty-seven years ago has steadily climbed from the 163 reported in 1912 to our present 7,944. Not until 1926, however, did the number of graduates exceed 1,000, and it was not until 1929 that the number of reported graduates began to exceed 2,000.

We offer the following detailed information and statistics of honor graduates:

Alvis Tinnin, of White Plains, N. Y., received a B.A. degree at the 75th annual commencement of Carleton college, Northfield, Minn., thus becoming the first Negro ever to graduate from the school.

Highest honor graduates at Alabama state college were Mary Rutledge and Hubert Hinds; at Georgia State, Prince Albert Jackson, Jr.; at Tennessee A & I, Pearl Mayo Gore and Vera Allinson; at A & T, Greensboro, N. C., Vernon Mobley; at Tuskegee, Robert Leon Owens III; at Livingstone, Antonio Mareno; at Prairie View, Lavaniel Henderson and Onis Fox; at Texas college, Denver Samples; and at Morgan state, Charles B. Payne III.

Howard university reports Dennis Carter, Janice Robinson, and Eric White as highest honor graduates. Dennis Carter, who is blind, graduated summa cum laude with a B.S. from the college of liberal arts and in 1947 with the same honor from the Howard school of music. Highest honor graduate from the Howard law school was Dorsey E. Lane, magna cum laude; from the college of pharmacy, Theresa Thorpe, who was winner of the Lehn & Fink gold medal because of her high average.

Meharry reports Edward Cooper in medicine, Thomas Wright, Jr., in dentistry, Hyacinth Amritt in nursing, Anita Davis in dental hygiene, and Barbara Jean Davis in clinical laboratory technology.

Devurn Glenn was honor graduate at Florida A & M, Decoyise Hamlin at Virginia state, Marian Bankins at Maryland state, George Stanyard at South Carolina A & M, Polly Ratliff at Southern, Thomas Bond at North Carolina college at Durham, and Mrs. Jean Gillard at Arkansas state A M & N. Sellers J. Parker, of the division of agriculture of Arkansas A M & N, received his Ph.D. in agriculture from Cornell university. Second and third ranking students at Arkansas were William Branch and Mrs. Ernestine Givan, respectively. Virginia Burks won the board-of-trustees all-expense scholarship for the second consecutive year.

Thomas Posey, professor of economics at West Virginia state, received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Wisconsin at the June commencement. His thesis was on the labor movement in West Virginia, 1900-1948.

Highest honor graduates at Virginia Union were John Dee McKay and Joseph B. Harris, both summa cum laude.

Summa cum laude graduates at Fisk were Floyd Farrar, who was a freshman scholar in 1945, a Gabriel scholar in 1946, and elected to Sigma Upsilon Pi honorary fraternity at the end of his junior year; Carrell Yvonne Peterson, freshman scholar in 1945, Gabriel scholar in 1946, and elected to SUP at end of junior year; Helen Joan Banks, elected to SUP at end of first semester of senior year. The Gabriel scholarship is awarded to the highest ranking men and women students of the freshman class for use during the sophomore year.

Anaise Victorianne was honor graduate at Xavier, Alice Jewel McAdams at Benedict, Carolyn Prunty at Shaw, John Vergis Bolton at Morris Brown, Mrs. Eva Walker Harris, summa cum laude, at Alabama A & M, Stephen Henderson at Morehouse, and Silvester Parilee Spencer, summa cum laude, at College of Education and Industrial Arts.

Lincoln university (Mo.) lists Mrs. Lela Knox Shanks, Robert James Hall, and Marion Daniel Powers, awarded an A.M., as honor graduates. Clark college lists Robert Cureton, Jr., and Daniel Martin.

Allen university reports William Murray, Nannie Adams, and Robert Peguese, Jr., as

(*Continued on page 242*)

INMAN WHITE
M.S.
Prairie View

WILLIAM BATTLE
Honors
Albany State

LEON ENGLISH
M.S.
Prairie View

GEORGE STANYARD
Honors
South Carolina A & M

CHARLES DIGGS
Honors
Friendship Junior

ANTHONY MORENO
Highest honors
Livingstone

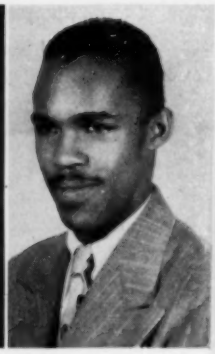
VERNON MOBLEY
Highest honors
A.T. & T., N. C.

JULIAN PERRY
Magna cum laude
Dillard

CLEMENT MARTIN
Cum laude
Maryland State

MILDRED ROGERS
Highest honors
Harriet Beecher Stowe

JAMES H. UTLEY
Highest honors
Lane



CHARLES HARGRAVES
Highest honors
Johnson C. Smith

MARY WEAVER
Honors
Talladega

EUGENE BRECKENRIDGE
M. Ed.
Whitworth (Wash.)

BARBARA DAVIS
Honors
Meharry

BARBARA HANNUM
Highest honors
Knoxville

HELEN BANKS
Summa cum laude
Fisk

WILMA KING
Honors
Talladega

JOHN BURCH
Honors
Fayetteville Teachers

LAVANIEL HENDERSON
Highest honors
Prairie View

EMMA JEAN WALTON
Highest honors
Dunbar Junior

ANITA DAVIS
Honors
Meharry

MARION POWERS
M.A.
Lincoln (Mo.)

NETTIE STOKES
Honors
Alcorn

SYLVESTER HUMPHREY
Highest honors
Winston-Salem Teachers

ELEANOR BARNWELL
Highest honors
Bennett

EFFIE MacKLEROY
M.S.
Prairie View

PINKIE GORDON
Highest honors
Spelman

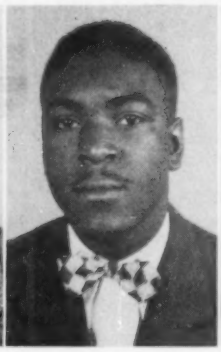
VERA ALLISON
Highest honors
Tennessee State

VELMA McAFEE
Honors
Wiley

MARIAN BANKINS
Highest honors
Maryland State

JOHN BOLTON
Honors
Morris Brown

CHARLES STANLEY, JR.
Ph.D.
Yale



ROBERT J. HALL
Cum laude
Lincoln (Mo.)

VIRGINIA GRAY
Magna cum laude
Jarvis Christian

DANIEL MARTIN
Honors
Clark (Ga.)

ALICE McADAMS
Summa cum laude
Benedict

ALICE FREEMAN
First honors
Talladega

DENVER SAMPLES
Highest ranking
Texas college

STEPHEN HENDERSON
Highest honors
Morehouse

CHARLES PAYNE III
Highest honors
Morgan State

CYNTHIA TAYLOR
M.A.
N. University

GEORGIA BELL
Highest honors
Samuel Huston

EDWARD COOPER
M.D., Highest honors
Meharry

ROOSEVELT THOMAS
Honors
Friendship Junior

ARCHIE YOUNG, JR.
Highest honors
Lincoln (Pa.)

MARY ROBERTSON
Highest honors
Atlanta Sch. Soc. Wk.

HERMAN H. LONG
Ph.D.
U. of Michigan

OMEGA GILLIARD
Cum laude
Claflin

NANCIE SMITH
Magna cum laude
Bluefield State

JACOB GLOVER
Cum laude
Claflin

CECELIA ROBINSON
Summa cum laude
Barber-Scotia

EDNA JONES
Highest honors
Leland

FLORENCE JENKINS
Cum laude
Claflin

THOMAS BARNETT
A.B.
DePauw

EDITH WILLOUGHBY
Highest honors
Fort Valley

WILLIAM VAN CROFT
Highest honors
St. Augustine's

MRS. JEAN GILLARD
Magna cum laude
A. M. & N., Arkansas

MRS. GRIVE GIVAN
Magna cum laude
A. M. & N., Arkansas

DECOYISE HAMLIN
Highest honors
Virginia State

rat king graduates; Langston, Samuel Byuarm; Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mildred Rogers; Johnson C. Smith, Charles Hargraves and Tennessee Dandridge; Kentucky state, Orthel Whitlock; St. Paul's Polytechnic, Lela Wilson; Fort Valley state, Edith Willoughby; Tillotson, Edward Scott, magna cum laude; Samuel Huston, Georgia Bell; Bluefield state, Nancie Mae Smith, magna cum laude; and Fayetteville state teachers, John Thomas Burch and Margaret Currie Patterson: these two tied for first honors.

Wiley college lists Grace McAfee and Velma McAfee as highest honor graduates; Lincoln university (Pa.), Archie Young, Jr., magna cum laude; twenty-one men in the class graduated cum laude.

Highest honor graduate at Oakwood college was Ruth Daniels; at Alcorn A & M, Nettie Stokes; at Dillard, Julian Clyde Perry, Jr., magna cum laude; at Miner teachers, Juanita Stewart; at Winston-Salem teachers, Sylvester Humphrey; at Bennett, Eleanor Barnwell; at Lane, James Harris Utley; at St. Augustine's, William Van Croft; at Wilberforce, Horace Burton and Nathaniel Harper; at Friendship Junior, Charles Diggs and Roosevelt Thomas; and at Morris, Thomas Smith.

Claflin university lists the following honor graduates: Dorothy C. Brunson, summa cum laude; Genova Hightower, magna cum laude; and Carlyle McAdams, Florence Jenkins, Omega Gilliard, and Jacob Glover, all cum laude. Albany State reports William Lee Battle as honor graduate. Charles J. Stanley, Jr., of Albany State, received his Ph.D. in education from Yale on February 5, 1949.

Pinkie Rose Gordon was the highest honor graduate at Spelman. Rachel Vincent and Equilla Terrelle were honor graduates at Tougaloo, Daisy Johnson at Cheyney state teachers, Clement Martin at Maryland state division of University of Maryland, and Mary Ella Robertson at Atlanta university school of social work. Miss Robertson received fifteen "A's" out of a possible twenty-three grades for the two-year course of training in social work. Her remaining grades were "B's."

Storer college lists Ruth Jordan as ranking student; Talladega, Alice Freeman; Leland, Edna Jones; LeMoyne, Luther Ward; Delaware state, Kathryn Hanshaw; Knoxville, Barbara Hannum; Jarvis Christian college, Virginia Gray; Butler college, Pearletha Thomas and Norman Moorehead; Dunbar Junior, Emma Walton; Coppin teachers, Elsie Humphries; and State teachers, Bowie, Md., Marian Bankins.

First Negro girl to graduate from Wilmington college, Wilmington, Ohio, is Mrs. Winifred Howell. First Negro to ever graduate, however, was the late Dr. William Yoakley, of Wilmington, who graduated in 1902.

Thomas Barnett graduated with distinction from DePauw university with an average of 2.2. While in college he was vice-president of the Epsilon Epsilon Greek club, program chairman of the Toynbee society (sociology), and secretary of the Council on Minority Problems. He also holds membership in the following honorary societies: Alpha Kappa Delta (sociology), Alpha Delta Sigma (advertising), and Kappa Pi (art).

Eugene H. Breckenridge received a master of education degree from Whitworth college, Spokane, Washington. His thesis was on job opportunities for Negroes in Spokane.

Aurora college awarded a B.S. degree to Dorothy Mae Lewis; the University of Omaha awarded the following degrees: Turner Bryant, B.S. in Bus. Adm.; Turner Davis, M.S. in Educ.; Errol Finn, B.S. in Bus. Adm.; Euela Inghram, M.S. in Educ.; LeRoy Gibson, B.S. in Educ.; Lurlyn Taylor, M.S. in Educ.; Sngelo Meriwether, B.S. in Educ.; Lucille Shropshier, M.A.; Idelle Littlejohn, B.A.; Milton Mallory, B.A.; and Wanasebe Fletcher, M.S. in Educ.

Drake university reports 18 Negro graduates, with Lawrence Cabot Howard as outstanding. Mr. Howard made Phi Beta Kappa, Helmet and Spurs, a men's honorary organization, and the National Collegiate Who's Who. He was one of Drake's candidates for a Rhodes scholarship. Awarded a teaching fellowship to Wayne he plans to spend one year at Wayne and then to enter the Harvard law school.

At the University of Nebraska, Granville Coggs and Charlena Colbert attained special scholastic honors. Twenty-three-year-old Coggs, a World War II veteran from Little Rock, Arkansas, achieved a three-year average of 91.65, the highest average ever made by a Negro student at the University of Nebraska.

The following seniors were pictured in LaVie, the year-book of Pennsylvania state college: William Brown, Vernon Cowell, Charles Fulmon, Thomas Giles, Donald Harris, Dennie Hoggard, Jr., William Hymes, Ernest Lowe, Gladys Pendleton, James Robinson, Wallace Triplett III, William Walker, Mitchell Williams, and Clayton Wilson.

Giles was treasurer and corresponding secretary of the Gamma Nu chapter of Alpha

DOROTHY BRUNSON
Summa cum laude
Claflin

CARLYLE McADAMS
Cum laude
Claflin

ANN RATLIFF
Magna cum laude
Southern

HUBERT HINDS
Honors
Alabama State

MARY RUTLEDGE
Honors
Alabama State

MARGARET PATTERSON
Honors
Fayetteville State

R. Q. ANDERSON
M.S.
Prairie View

EDWARD SCOTT
Magna cum laude
Tillotson

JUANITA STEWART
Highest honors
Miner Teachers

EDWARD SHEPHERD, JR.
Summa cum laude
West Virginia State

EQUILLA TERRELLE
Honors
Tougaloo

MRS. MELBA WILSON
B.S.
Ohio State

Chi Alpha during his senior year; Dennie Hoggard, Jr., a political science major in the pre-law course, was a member of Lion's Paw, highest science honorary on campus, of Druids, sophomore honorary, and was elected second most outstanding man on campus in the senior class. William Hymes was guest soloist with the A Capella Choir of the State College high school when they presented their Christmas concert in 1949. James Robinson received the John W. White scholarship from State as well as the Smith-Noyes fellowship of New York. Wallace Triplett III was a member of Druids and was also tapped by Skull and Bones. Clayton Wilson was secretary of the Penn State Club, an organization of non-fraternity men.

John T. Biggers, who received his B.S. from Penn state in January, 1948, and his M.S. in September, 1948, is at present enrolled in the graduate school, working toward a Ph.D. degree. His major has been art education and he has considerable talent, having just completed two murals in the Burrowes building which houses the school of education.

Union theological seminary conferred B.D. degrees upon Cornelius Berry, Charles Butler, Joseph May, and Charles Evans Morton. Hugo Bornn received a master of sacred music degree. Rutgers university awarded a B.S. in biology to Robert Boyd, an A.B. in economics to James Haygood, Jr., and an A.B. in history to Wilbur T. Washington.

Smith college awarded B.A. degrees to Mrs. Ann Bush Hart and Suzanne Seixas. Mrs. Hart received her degree cum laude in history.

Simmons college awarded B.S.'s to the following: Barbara Clark, Margaret Collins, Mrs. Amelia Duffield, and Hermia Meeds; A.B.'s to Ruth Bullock and Esther Partee; M.S.'s to Enid Carey, Constance Kennedy, and Blanche Roberts. Henry MacBeth Deas won a S.T.B. from Tufts. Drew King, William D. Tompkins, and Oliver Bowens are enrolled in the Tufts' medical school.

Joseph Mitchell, Jr., received an A.B. from Bates college; Eugene Sparrow, an S.T.B. from the Harvard divinity school; John McDougald Holmes, an A.B. from Bowdoin; Helen Crosswhite (cum laude) and Joyce Holland, a B.S. and B.A., respectively, from Briar Cliff. Grinnell college reports two exchange students from Hampton institute, Wyvetter Hoover and Andrew Billingsley. Edward Simmons III is working toward the degree of master in business administration in the Harvard university graduate school of business administration.

Outstanding Negro student at the Harvard graduate school of education was Judge Kernan Rowley, who won an Ed.M. degree. Horace Young, Jr., and Henry H. Hornsby, Jr., won an M.A. and B.A., respectively, from the University of New Mexico. Bradley university conferred B.S. degrees upon the following: John White, Joseph Sdams, Hayman Bell, Tyrie Booker, Harrison Smith, Roy Norton, Elbert Hardeman, George W. Hickman, Jr., Crawford Hodges, and Paul King; and B.F.A. degrees upon Jean Flowers and Herman Gore. On honors day Gore received honors in painting, Flowers in commercial art, Norton and Hardeman were inducted into Pi Kappa Delta, national honorary forensic fraternity.

The University of Kansas graduated the following students, with the B.A.: Bettie Albert, Thomas Dooley, William Johnson, John Pyles, Martha Roland, Lelia Walters, William White, and Oliver Williams; with B.S. in education, Floyd Thuston; with B.Mu.Ed., Joseph Brown and William Jackson; with B.S. in business, William Johnson, Jr.; with M.A., Dorothy Berry, Lenis Boswell, Davenport Donaldson, Henry Hams, and Kermit Phelps; with M.S., Irvin Elliott; with M.Soc.Wk., William Palm and Thomas Webster; and with Ph.D., George Brooks and Vernie Clinch.

Carl Henry McDade won the rabbinic literature prize at the University of Denver. James Jenkins, Jr., and Perry Thomas received, respectively, a B.S. in chemical engineering and a B.S. in electrical engineering. M.A.'s were conferred upon Louis Hughes, George Morrison, Jr., and Timmie Thomas.

Indiana university awarded the D.D.S. to Lehman Adams and Jerry Henderson, Jr. Wilbur Hicks received an M.D. degree and George L. Mann the D.Ed. Various type masters' degrees went to Leo Ballard, Mrs. Anna Lewis Chandler, Edgar Dearring, Lawrence Falwell, Carl Granberry, George Houston, Benjamin Mourning, Revius Ortique, Jr., Myrtle Redd, Mrs. Ada Sowards, and Tenus Thompson.

At Ohio State, Tracy Gregory Parks, Jr., and Creed Ward were awarded M.D.'s; George A. Weaver, Jr., a D.D.S. Master of arts degrees were awarded to the following: Lasca Aycock, Auguste Chavous, Garfield Crawford, Eula Graham, Mary Greene, Mary Hill, Lewis Lum-

CARRELL PETERSON
Summa cum laude
Fisk

LOUISE HUMPHRIES
Honors
Coppin Teachers

MRS. WALKER HARRIS
Summa cum laude
Alabama A. & M.

THERESA THORPE
Honors
Howard, Pharmacy

FLOYD A. FARRAR
Summa cum laude
Fisk

DOYLE McDANIEL
M.S.
Prairie View

bard, Jr., Ralph McGirt, Alastine Moore, Elizabeth Porter, Bernard Proctor, Lottie Williams, Erma Bentley, William Garrett, Cecil Howard, George Moore, Robert Rice, and Bettijane Walker; the M.S. to the following: Henry Atwater, James Thigpen, Joseph Dacons, Olen McKinney, and Clemath Prewitt. Mabel McCaskell was awarded a master of arts in social administration.

HOWARD PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

School	Degrees Conferred
Law	50
Pharmacy	14
Total	64

(Other schools did not report)

MEHARRY MEDICAL SCHOOL

School	Degrees Conferred
Medicine	43
Dentistry	19
Nursing	13*
Anesthesia	2**
M.S.	2
M.T.	4
D.H.	4
Total	87

* Diplomas
** Certificates

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

William S. Banks, Jr.....Ohio State University
Donald Beatty .....Ohio State University
George Tolly Brooks....University of Kansas
Vernie C. Clinch .....University of Kansas
Lawrence A. Davis .....Cornell University
Harold A. Farrell.....Ohio State University
Elton C. Harrison .....Ohio State University
Valarie A. Justiss .....Ohio State University
Herman H. Long ....University of Michigan
Theodore Mahaffey ....Ohio State University
David W. Mays, Jr.....Ohio State University
John E. Mosley.....Ohio State University
William F. Nowlin ....Ohio State University
Thomas Posey .....University of Wisconsin
Charles J. Stanley, Jr. .....Yale University
Allen E. Weatherford Pennsylvania State Coll.

DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

George L. Mann.....Indiana University

DOCTOR OF LAW

James Howard McGee...Ohio State University

OTHER DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

School	Degree	Number Conferred
Ohio State University	Doctor of Medicine...	2
	Doctor of Dental Surgery	1
	Certificate in Dental Laboratory technology	1
Indiana University	Doctor of Medicine..	1
	Doctor of Dental Surgery	1
Tuskegee Institute	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	5
Total		11

STATISTICS

ENROLLMENT

School	Total	Undergraduate	Graduate	Bachelors'	Masters
Howard University	6,699	5,066	1,633	664	106
Tennessee A & I State	3,376	3,131	245	165	3
A & T College, N. C.	2,811	2,759	52	277	14
Tuskegee Institute	2,404	2,349	55	240	3
Prairie View A & M	2,162	2,091	71	183	9
Texas College	2,089	..	..	97	..
Morgan State	1,922	1,922	..	234	..
Florida A & M	1,619	1,617	2	213	..
Virginia State	1,422	1,377	45	286	23
West Virginia State	..	..	..	192	..
South Carolina A & M	1,396	1,320	76	187	8
Arkansas State A M & N	1,310	1,310	..	161	..
Southern University	1,278	..	..	115	..
Georgia State	1,130	1,130	..	83	..
North Carolina College at Durham	1,056	955	101	216	29
Virginia Union University	1,046	1,029	17	172	..
Fisk University	1,023	963	60	166	15
Xavier University	1,001	982	19	134	5
Benedict College	987	987	..	161	..
Lincoln University, Mo.	954	815	3	115	1
Shaw University	928	907	21	135	..
Morris Brown College	924	924	..	83	..
Clark College	891	891	..	132	..
Alabama State A & M	858	858	..	75	..
College of Education & Industrial Arts	851	851	..	185	..
Allen University	836	836	..	131	..
Morehouse College	799	787	12	135	..
Langstone University	783	783	..	103	..
Johnson C. Smith University	782	743	39 (Seminary)	192	..
Harriet B. Stowe Teachers College	772	772	..	62	..
Kentucky State	738	738	..	84	..
St. Pauls Polytechnic	696	696	..	53	..
Fort Valley State	690	690	..	68	..
Tillotson College	661	..	..	162	..
Sam Huston College	650	650	..	77	..
Bluefield State	591	591	..	64	..
Dillard University	591	591	..	53	..
Fayetteville State Teachers College	572	572	..	159	..
Albany State	549	549	..	64	..
Miner Teachers' College	545	545	..	81	..
Alcorn A & M	539	539	..	95	..
Lincoln University, Pa.	531	516	15	93	..
Oakwood College	522	..	..	61	..
Winston-Salem Teachers College	512	512	..	80	..
Bennett College	480	480	..	88	..
Lane College	475	475	..	97	..
St. Augustine's	463	463	..	57	..
Livingstone College	461	428	33 (Seminary)	73	..
Friendship Jr.	450	..	..	55	..
Claflin University	447	447	..	71	..
Wilberforce University	438	438	..	55	..
Morris College	402	402	..	57	..
Spelman College	399	399	..	70	..
Tougaloo College	382	382	..	58	..
Atlanta University	365	..	365	..	98
Cheyney State Teachers College	357	357	..	61	..
Maryland State	349	349	..	18	..
Talladega College	338	338	..	54	..
Leland College	301	301	..	33	..
LeMoyne College	298	298	..	47	..
Delaware State	291	291	..	42	..
Storer College	284	..	..	..	..
Knoxville College	276	276	..	68	..
Jarvis Christian Institute	226	226	..	23	..
Butler College	221	..	..	9	..
Dunbar Jr. College	189	..	..	..	..
Coppin Teachers College	175	175	..	20	..
State Teachers, Bowie, Maryland	160	160	..	26	..
Atlanta School of Social Work of Atlanta University	124	..	124	..	32
American Baptist Theological	90	..	..	2	..
Wiley College	..	625	..	77	..
	60,937	52,654	2,988	7,718	346

HONORARY DEGREES

School	Degree	Number Conferred
Shaw University	Doctor of Laws	1
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Leland College		1
Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)		6
Johnson C. Smith	Doctor of Divinity	2
Delaware State	Doctor of Laws	4
Benedict College	Doctor of Divinity	2
	Doctor of Pedagogy	1
Livingstone	Doctor of Divinity	7
Morris Brown	Doctor of Laws	2
	Doctor of Divinity	2
Virginia Union University	Doctor of Divinity	1
	Doctor of Science	1
	Doctor of Laws	1
Virginia State College		1
Bennett College	Doctor of Laws	2
	Doctor of Humane Letters	1
Allen University	Doctor of Divinity	4
	Doctor of Laws	2
Fisk University	Doctor of Laws	1
Tuskegee Institute	Doctor of Humanities	1
Friendship Jr. College		3
Howard University		3
Tuskegee	Doctor of Humanities	1
Wilberforce U.		9
Total		61

LOUISE LEFTWICH *who graduated from Fisk with departmental honors in religious education.*

JANAISE ROBINSON *(left), summa cum laude, Howard, and George L. Mann, Ed. D., Indiana university.*

ENROLLMENT

School	Total	Undergraduate	Graduate	Bachelors'	Masters'
Ohio State University	937*	615	183	91	22
Indiana University	282	227	43	40	11
University of Kansas	221	105	24	14	8
University of Denver	152	..	..	19	3
University of Omaha	78	78	..	6	5
Drake University	75	..	..	14	3
University of Nebraska	48	41	5	5	2
Pennsylvania State	36	28	8	..	4
Rutgers University	34	..	..	3	..
Union Theological Seminary	26	..	..	4	1
Simmon College	17	8	9	6	3
Loyola University	13	..	..	..	..
Macalester College	10	10	..	..	..
Smith College	10	9	1	2	..
De Pauw University	8	8	..	1	..
Tufts College	7	6	1	1	..
Aurora College	7	7	..	1	..
Mt. Holyoke	6	5	1	..	..
Clark University	6	5	1	..	..
Bates College	6	5	1	1	..
Washington & Jefferson College	5	5	..	..	..
Harvard Divinity	5	3	2	1	..
Briar Cliff College	4	4	..	2	..
Bradley	..	..	..	12	..
Grinnell College	3	3	..	..	..
California Institute of Technology	2	1	1	..	..
Williams College	1	..	..	..	..
University of New Mexico	..	..	..	1	1
Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration	..	..	1	..	..
Bowdoin College	1	1	..	1	..
Whitworth College	..	..	..	1	..
Beloit College	1	..	..	..	..
Harvard Graduate School of Education	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	2,001**	1,174	281	226	64

* Of this number, 104 were enrolled in the Twilight school.
** For many of the schools addition of undergraduate and graduates does not give the reported total enrollment. Apparently this is because total Negro enrollment is frequently an estimate, since statistics were not kept by race.

Grand total of graduates, including bachelors', masters', graduate, professional, divinity, doctor of philosophy, honorary, and miscellaneous degrees and certificates 8,595

A NATIONAL DISGRACE!

Segregation in the Military Service and Training

"Nobody Knows..."

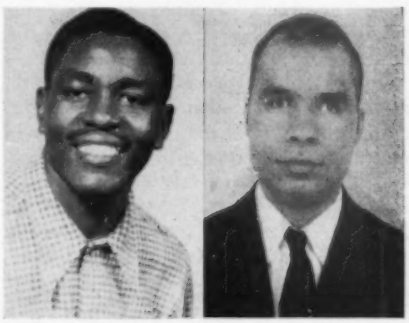
By Gabriel DeAngelis

Edited by Margaret Halsey, foreword by Al Capp, and illustrations by Bernard Seaman and Bill Mauldin

25 cents each

20¢ quantities of 100-500
15¢ quantities over 500

THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP
20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N.Y.



PRINCE ALBERT JOHNSON, JR. *(left), honors, Georgia State, and Dennis Carter, Summa laude, Howard university.*

ORDER AN NAACP PIN

A handsome 10 kt. gold-plated pin to be worn on lapel or dress. Price $1.00.

NAACP, 20 W. 40th St., N. Y. 18

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

40TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The 40th anniversary conference of the NAACP convened in Los Angeles, California, July 12-17 inclusive, with headquarters in the Second Baptist church at 2412 Griffith Avenue.

There were at least 500 delegates in attendance from some 300 NAACP branches, with the largest delegation, of course, from the thirty branches in the state of California.

In celebrating its 40th anniversary (1909-1949), the Association could look back with pride upon forty years of history rich in achievement. Founded on Lincoln's birthday in 1909 by a handful of white citizens who had become alarmed at the injustices the Negro was suffering, the Association today has 300,000 members and 1,600 branches in forty-five states, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii.

The Association has been successful in obtaining anti-lynching planks in the platforms of the major political parties. It has conducted an effective nationwide campaign to gain public support for such legislation. It has upheld the right of every citizen to register and vote in primary and general elections. In a succession of victories in the U. S. Supreme Court, NAACP attorneys have won decisions outlawing the "grandfather clause" and the "white primary," two subterfuges which had been extensively employed in the South to deprive Negro citizens of the ballot.

It has fought restrictive covenants and jim-crow housing through the courts and legislatures throughout the country. In Detroit, Mich., in 1926, it was the famous Sweet case which established the right of a Negro to defend his home against the threats and assault of a mob. And in May, 1948, the U. S. Supreme Court declared private restrictive covenants to be legally unenforceable.

In the Lloyd Gaines case, sponsored by the Association, the U. S. Supreme Court in 1938 decreed the responsibility of the state of Missouri to provide equal public educational opportunities for qualified citizens regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin. Just now the NAACP is attempting to prove in the case of *Heman Sweatt vs. The University of Texas* that segregation itself in school facilities is discriminatory and violative of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The NAACP has pressed continually for a permanent federal fair employment practices act (FEPC), and its branches have helped secure similar laws in ten states: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Washington, New Mexico, Oregon, and Rhode Island.

In the Irene Morgan case, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on interstate carriers is illegal. One outstanding victory was the successful defense of the twenty-five Negroes who were indicted in Columbia, Tennessee, because they defended their homes against attack. The Association has also proved illegal the systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries, confessions by torture, and the verdict of a mob-dominated trial. And it is challenging "Georgia justice" in the conviction of Mrs. Rose Lee Ingram for the self-defense slaying of a white neighbor.

During the recent war, the Association successfully defended large groups of Negro servicemen who were unjustly accused of mutiny and riot in Guam, in Port Chicago, and in Hawaii. And it has successfully intervened in more than 250 courts-martial cases.

WILKINS KEYNOTER

With the official opening of the conference on Tuesday, July 12, acting secretary Roy Wilkins recounted these and other facts in his ringing keynote address.

"Ours has been a quest for a free nation, a quest to realize its ideals, to help in bringing freedom and equality to every American, of whatever station, religion or race," states Mr. Wilkins in his opening remarks. "We are proud tonight as we look back upon forty years of struggle, of heartbreaks and defeats, of victories sweet and satisfying to the soul. From the beginning we have insisted that the democratic way of life, the American

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE *just after receiving the 34th Spingarn Medal from Her Excellency Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian ambassador to the United States. Scene is the Hollywood Bowl, Los Angeles, California, Sunday, July 17.*

Bonad Fide

way of life, depends for its survival upon the measure of equality enjoyed by the nation's largest minority. Ours is not a separate problem. It is the problem of democracy itself. If we should fail in winning full and complete equality, democracy itself would fail."

Specifically, he said, the Association has trained its guns on the four evils of lynching, disfranchisement, the black ghetto, and discrimination in education. "Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon these forward marches in education, for the greatest crime against our people has not been lynching, but the cheating of our children of their chance to learn. Our pledge is that they shall have that chance free of the hobble of segregation."

"As we have addressed ourselves to *our* predicament in the national scene, it has become apparent that the so-called race problem is no longer a national one. The majority of the people of the earth belong to the colored races. They have been the victims of vicious economic exploitation, and they have suffered the discrimination and humiliations and cruelties of the color line. . . . The race problem is bigger than a few states in the Deep South. It is bigger than the few prejudiced men who influence the United States Congress. It has assumed world-wide proportions and the American Negro is prepared to take his place in the world-wide struggle."

The NAACP will continue to demand and work for equal rights in an America free of racial discrimination and segregation, Mr. Wilkins said.

"In demanding these things—that our national government enact a civil rights program and that mobs, whether they be lynchers in Georgia or swimming pool hoodlums in Missouri, be blotted out, we do not cry out bitterly that we love another land better than our own, or another people better than ours," he continued. "This is our land. This is our nation. We helped to build it. We have defended it from Boston Commons to Iwo Jima. We have helped to make it a better land through our songs, our laughter, our expansion and clarification of its Constitution and its Bill of Rights, through our talents and skills, all the way from Benjamin Banneker who helped to lay out Washington, D. C., to Ralph Bunche who made peace a working reality in 1949.

"No, we are Americans, and in the American way, with American weapons, and with American determination to be free, we intend to slug it out, to fight right here on this home front if it takes forty more summers—until victory is ours."

Bonad Fide

DR. H. CLAUDE HUDSON, *of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Pearl C. Anderson, of Dallas, Texas, who took out life memberships during the 40th annual conference.*

Philip Willkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie, who was scheduled to speak on the same program on the political outlook was unable to attend. However, he sent a message in which he said: "I would like to see my party, the Republican party, take the lead on civil rights and follow in the tradition of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens when they made their great contribution in those perilous times following the Civil War. It is a great struggle. Keep up the fight."

PRESIDENT SENT GREETINGS

The conference was welcomed to Los Angeles by Dr. H. Claude Hudson, of the local branch, and the Hon. Fletcher Bowron, mayor of Los Angeles, President Truman sent Mr. Wilkins and the conference greetings:

". . . In the forty years you have been working on problems, the solution of which is vital to the growth and continued strength of our nation," wrote the President, "you have seen many periods of stress when our people have been confronted with challenges requiring their best efforts. We are in such a period today . . . Our greatest hope for success in meeting these situations lies in the strength and unity of our people behind the ideals which go to make our nation.

"One of these ideals is the elimination of discrimination based upon race, religion or national origin, so that all Americans may enjoy equality of opportunity to achieve the best under our

system. Only in this way can democracy survive. My views on this question are well known. . . ."

Speakers before the Wednesday evening mass meeting were Loren Miller and Governor William H. Hastie, of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. Miller, of Los Angeles, one of the attorneys who won the Supreme Court decision of May, 1948, invalidating the enforcement of racial restrictive covenants by state or federal courts, spoke from the subject of "Housing for All Americans."

Northern congressmen who joined southerners in rejecting non-segregation amendments to the new housing law were accused by Mr. Miller of "tacit subversion" of the U. S. Constitution. In defeating these amendments, "northern senators and representatives professed to do so out of fear that adoption of such amendments would lead to the defeat of all housing legislation."

"The South had made that threat. Its attitude is familiar and its long success in thus blackmailing the rest of the nation into acceding to its racial policies have made it confident of success, confidence well placed in this instance," commented Mr. Miller. However, the well meaning liberals who bowed to the South on this issue will find that they have effected no solution of the problem."

HASTIE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Virgin Island governor outlined the government's responsibility for civil rights. "Every public officer in every official act is obligated to respect and be guided by the Constitution of the United States," he said.

"He is bound by the principles of fairness and justice which are a part of our fundamental law. It is his duty to respect the conceptions of human equality which is the very essence of our national political creed. His office in various ways, large or small, can be used to help our community toward becoming a society of free men with equality of status and equality of opportunity for all. It is his solemn duty to use it."

Reviewing recent loyalty probes, Governor Hastie said that it was difficult to conduct such investigations without doing serious injury to many innocent persons and without serious infringement of the essential liberties of a free people. He protested against the attempt to label as "subversive" persons who maintain social friendships across color lines. Citing examples of the kind of questions asked by federal agencies, he charged that in many instances it was an attempt to identify friendships with Negroes as a subversive activity.

At the Thursday evening mass meeting, July 14, progress in race relations on the West Coast was reported by Carey McWilliams, author of *Brothers Under the Skin* (1943) and other works on minority group problems. Today California is in the process of achieving a new social and political maturity, Mr. McWilliams told the delegates and visitors. This Pacific coast state, he explained, "is beginning to repudiate the racism of the first century of its statehood. Today the West Coast of the United States is rapidly moving into a central world position. Already beginning to tip the scales of national influence from East to West, Californians, at long last, begin to cast aside the outmoded forms of racial discrimination which so often disgraced its behavior in the past."

The role of the church in racial advancement was recounted by the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, of Los Angeles, in an address before the Friday evening, July 15, mass meeting. The Negro church, said Rev. Henderson, "was the very first to engage in adult education, furnish our first political leadership, encourage Negro business, introduce the Negro professional to the group, and offer its physical equipment as a meeting place and clearing house for all worthwhile enterprises affecting the well-being of the entire race."

SPINGARN MEDALIST

The closing mass meeting of the conference was held on July 17, at 2:30 P. M., in the Hollywood Bowl, with a vast and enthusiastic throng in attendance.

Highlight of the meeting was presentation of the 34th Spingarn medal to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations mediator for Palestine by Her Excellency Madame V. J. Pandit, Indian ambassador to the United States. In presenting the medal, Mme. Pandit read the following citation:

"In a strife-torn, war-conscious world, the attainment of peace is a major achievement for which the peoples of all nations may give abundant thanks. Achievement of this objective through painstaking and skillful negotiation and mediation in an area of ancient and bitter racial, national and religious conflicts, renews man's faith in his fellowman, gives rise to new hope for permanent world peace and confirms the role of international peacemaker as man's noblest profession.

"For his distinguished scholarship in the Myrdal study, his aid in fashioning sections of the United Nations charter at San Francisco, his painstaking efforts as director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, but principally for his priceless contribution to the settlement of armed conflict in the Middle East, and his enduring pa-

GOVERNOR CHESTER BOWLES *of Connecticut takes out membership in the Hartford branch. L to R, LeRoy Carter, NAACP field secretary and campaign director, Governor Bowles, and Minnie Pierce, president of the Hartford branch.*

Lee C

FLOAT *entered in the Memorial Day parade by the Sacramento, California, branch, depicting the administration of blood plasma by a field medical unit.*

tience, industry, courage and selflessness in attaining that goal, the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, is herewith presented to Ralph J. Bunche, brilliant scholar, acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, faithful international civil servant, and successful practitioner of man's noblest profession."

This was the climax of Dr. Bunche's triumphant return to the city in which he grew up. Mayor Fletcher Bowron, of Los Angeles, had declared Sunday, July 17, 1949, as *Dr. Ralph Bunche Day.*

One suggestion which came out of the Thursday afternoon meeting on civil rights was the proposal of special counsel Thurgood Marshall that the legal work of branches, state conferences, and the national office be coordinated. "I believe," he said, "we are ready to enter into that stage which I hope will be the final one resulting in the removal of all racial discrimination that can possibly be removed through legal action."

RESOLUTIONS

Among resolutions passed by the conference were the following: A cooperative drive for the registration of one million Negro voters in southern states; an increase in the registration of Negroes and members of other minority groups in other sections of the country; sponsorship of get-out-the-vote campaigns in local, state, and national elections; sponsorship of pay-your-poll-tax campaign in those states which still require it; condemnation of the filibuster; prompt ratification of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights; and the belief that the 81st Congress of the United States has betrayed the mandate given it by the American People in the field of civil liberties.

Boston, Massachusetts, was chosen as conference city for the 41st annual session of the Association to be held during the last week of June, 1950.

Named to the national nominating committee to select new members of the board of directors were the following delegates: Dr. J. L. Leach, Flint, Michigan; Joshua Thompson, Ambler, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rosa Johnson, Marshalltown, Iowa; and W. R. Saxon, Asheville, North Carolina.

Villard Salutes Fortieth Annual Conference

Oswald Garrison Villard sent a telegram on July 15, 1949, to the fortieth anniversary conference of the NAACP meeting in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Villard is one of the seven surviving founders of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People. He was for many years (1897-1918) *editor-owner of the New York* EVENING POST *and then* (1918-1932) *of the liberal New York weekly,* THE NATION.

It was Mr. Villard who wrote the official call asking for the organization of the Association, which was published on the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, February 12, 1909.

CONFERRING *on Negro labor quotas at mass meeting of the Bridgeport, Connecticut, branch are (L to R) Wellington Beal, field representative of the Connecticut State Inter-Racial Commission; Herbert Hill, NAACP representative from the national office; and William Winston, president of the Bridgeport branch.*

Photo-Art

"THE CALL that came from Villard's pen," explains Miss Ovington, "was powerful, impressive. It recited the wrongs that Lincoln would find should his spirit at his centenary revisit the United States. . . . .It ended in calling upon the believers in democracy to join in a national conference 'for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty.' That is HOW THE NAACP BEGAN." THE CALL *was signed by fifty-three representative white and Negro Americans.*

Herewith is Mr. Villard's telegram:

Please give convention this message for me as the writer of the first call for NAACP meeting over forty years ago. During a long life in behalf of reform movements nothing has given me greater satisfaction or higher spiritual reward than the watching of the growth of the NAACP. We were told it could not be done and, if we could do it, it must not be done because it would so disturb American political and social relations by bringing miscegenation to the front as to involve the whole country in a most dangerous controversy. We were told there would not be enough white cranks and idealists to make a go of it, and that the colored people would not back it, and that such a movement would not have any political effect.

What has happened? It has become one of the two or three most powerful political and social reform movements in the United States with 450,000 members, chiefly supported and run by Negroes. It's achievements are an outstanding and glorious chapter in our political history. While others have talked of building up democracy we have done it by outstanding victories.

We have added enormously to the number of Americans who can vote in primaries and elections and have made it possible for great groups to feel the pulse of editorial freedom that has been ruthlessly denied them. Nobody has ever seriously suggested the NAACP was the tool of any other country or group of men or that it has been lacking in patriotic duty. It has demanded nothing yet but constitutional rights, justice, and fair play at all points and it will yet triumph all along the line. Its forty years have resulted in great gains for whites and Negroes alike and the the next forty will find it a still greater and most usful instrument in the reorganization of American institutions and life.

What the Branches Are Doing

NAACP FIGHTS "SUPER-SENIORITY"

THE NAACP served notice in July that it will strongly oppose all proposals for special or "super-seniority" plans for colored workers.

At a mass meeting sponsored by the Bridgeport, Connecticut, branch on July 14, 1949, held at the Messiah Baptist church, to consider a resolution prepared by the branch labor committee for a separate quota system for Negro workers in local industrial plants, the resolution was withdrawn after its jim-crow features were exposed.

Herbert Hill, from the national office, stated "that the NAACP categorically opposes any plan providing for separate quotas for Negro workers. We are opposed in principle to any form of segregation in all areas of American life, and regardless of who proposes separate job quotas for Negro workers, the NAACP will strongly oppose it as a vicious discrimination against the colored worker."

"The quota system or so-called 'special privilege' for Negroes is nothing more than a sugar coated form of segregation and in the last analysis it would do serious harm to the entire Negro community," declared the national office representative.

Other speakers at the meeting, which was attended by over 250 citizens of Bridgeport, were Irving Abb, president of the Bridgeport CIO Industrial Council; Leonard Bright, Central Labor Union, AFL; Michael Marinaccio, president of G. E. Local 203 UE-CIO; Andrew Daniels, United Steel Workers of America; Wellington Beal, of the State Interracial Commission; and William Winston, president of the branch.

Mr. Abb, president of the CIO Industrial Council, stated that the problem of unemployment was the problem of the entire labor movement. "It is no difference in your problem than in organized labor."

Mr. Bright of the AFL Central Labor Union declared that the NAACP should join with the unions in the fight for full employment.

Suggesting ways in which colored people can improve their employment situation, Mr. Hill told those present to support the fourth round of wage increases now being demanded by Philip Murray, of the United Steel Workers and Walter Reuther, United Automobile Workers, CIO.

On Friday, July 15, 1949, a luncheon meeting was held in the Hotel Stratford between the representatives of the NAACP and leaders of important unions in Bridgeport. In attendance at this meeting were representatives of the Bridgeport CIO Industrial Council, the AFL Central Labor Union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, the United Steel Workers of America, CIO, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers Local 40, CIO, and the Bridgeport Inter-Group Council, together with some others. The NAACP was represented by William Winston, president of the Bridgeport branch; Ray O'Connor, of the branch executive board; and Herbert Hill, representing the national office.

The responsibility of the organized labor movement to protect the interests of Negro workers and for a program to secure jobs in

PRIZE WINNING BABIES *in the fifth annual Baltimore, Maryland, branch baby contest (L to R): Mrs. Evelyn Estreet, 2-month-old baby, first prize, $100 and gold loving cup; Mrs. Elaine Dorsey, 5-months, second prize, $82.92 and diamond ring; and Erna Turner, sponsor, 3-year-old, third prize, $80.70 and a silver drinking cup.*

Ransom

FRUITS OF NAACP MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN: *Roy Wilkins (left), acting secretary, smiles happily as he accepts a $4,000 check from Lester P. Bailey, assistant field secretary, for memberships in the Philadelphia branch.*

the area was the main subject of discussion. The results of this meeting were good.

The trade union leadership present pledged their support to the NAACP and expressed their agreement to protect the job rights of colored workers, to protect the rights of Negroes to be up-graded, to fight for increased unemployment compensation for a longer duration, for a work relief program, and especially to make sure that white workers do not replace colored workers in violation of union seniority.

A further meeting was planned for the 26 of July where more Trade Unions will participate and plans for concrete action will be presented.

Widespread public interest was expressed by the fact that front page stories appeared in all the daily papers, together with an editorial in the Bridgeport *Sunday Herald*.

CALIFORNIA: In SACRAMENTO the branch entered a float in the Memorial Day parade on May 30. Prepared by the members of the branch and soldiers from the local Mather Air Force Base, the float depicted a field medical station with blood plasma being administered to a wounded soldier.

CONNECTICUT: The first board meeting of the NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE since the annual convention in Norwalk was held on June 12 at the Dunbar Community Center in Springfield, Massachusetts. Attorney Joseph G. LeCount, of Providence, R. I., was unanimously elected board chairman for a third term. Appointments were also made to several of the standing committees of the organization.

For the first time in its history the regional conference is engaged in defending the life of an accused in a major case. Ralph E. Jennings, 48, of Rochester, N. H., a woodchopper, has been accused of the sex-slaying of Ruth Eisenberg, twenty-two. Defense counsel for Jennings is Attorney Joseph LeCount, who is trying, at Ossipee, to prove his client's innocence.

The Connecticut Valley Tobacco Industry which had been charged with discrimination on five counts in its employment system has been found guilty on four. Credit for this victory is due largely to the efforts of the Bridgeport branch. The region has also taken a deep concern in the educational tours to Washington, D. C., on the part of mixed groups of students from New England schools. Colored students on such tours have been separated from their companions and subject to jim-crow and discrimination.

In HARTFORD the branch has been successful in getting the *Hartford Times* to promise not to use offensive pictures of Negroes such as the one depicting Lew Warsham of Oakmont, Pa., former national open golf champion, rubbing the heads of two Negro page boys at a Richmond, Va., tournament "just for luck."

Mary Lee, branch secretary, writing Francis S. Murphy, publisher of the *Times*, pointed out that he was "perhaps not aware that this type of picture is objectionable to Negroes. . . . Little things like this might awaken dormant prejudices. . . ." Carl E. Lindstrom, managing editor, thanked the branch for "a very restrained letter" and expressed himself as being "in thorough agreement with you that a picture of this kind should not be used. . . . I am passing on your letter to the various news desks in order to avoid a repeti tion. More than that, I shall make your letter the subject of our comments at a general staff meeting. . . ."

IOWA: Tenth annual session of the IOWA STATE CONFERENCE of branches was held in the Mt. Zion Baptist church Sioux City June 17-19. Among the features were discussions led by Rev. L. C. Harris, of the Davenport branch, and Attorney Luther T. Glanton, Jr. Main speaker of the session was Attorney Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP national office.

MISSOURI: The KANSAS CITY branch held a big parade on June 5, featuring floats, decorated automobiles, marching units, and an American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, in an effort to boost membership.

NEW JERSEY: Dwight Reid Overby of Long Branch was awarded $25 as first place winner in the baby rally sponsored on July 10 by the entertainment committee of the LONG BRANCH unit of the NAACP. He reported $76. Barbara Ann Cooper won a second prize of $15 for reporting $66.10, and Constance Puryear a third prize of $10 for reporting $56.50. The other fourteen babies were each awarded a silver fork and spoon set as a consolation prize. A partial report for the baby rally announced $441.81.

NEW YORK: The NEW YORK CITY branch on July 9 presented a scroll of honor to Alfredo Salmaggi for his contribution to the Negro in the field of opera. The presentation was made during the intermission of *Aida*, which was performed at the Triboro Stadium, Randalls Island.

Charles A. Levy, executive secretary of the branch, stated that the branch executive committee had voted unanimously to honor Mr. Salmaggi because he was first among the impresarios in America to completely integrate Negroes into operatic performances. His first effort along this line occurred fifteen years ago when Catarina Jarboro, Negro soprano, sang the title role in *Aïdia* at the old Hippodrome in July, 1934.

NORTH CAROLINA: Kelly Alexander, president of the North Carolina state conference of branches, was principal speaker at the June 17 meeting of the CHAPEL HILL branch.

OHIO: Following up the numerous telephone calls to the office of the CINCINNATI

branch, executive secretary James E. Carter has begun a thorough investigation of the case of Ernie Waits, popular disc-jockey, who was released suddenly from his duties at station WZIP, Covington, Kentucky on June 24.

In a protest against the decision of the Ohio American Legion auxiliary not to send Joan Rankin, representing Ohio as governor, to Washington, D. C., because "the discrimination would hurt her," the branch, in a telegram to the president of the Ohio auxiliary, charged that the reason was "too weak to be supported by an organization purportedly standing for democratic ideals."

Mrs. Vernon Jones, Joan's mother, filed an official complaint with the branch charging that she believed the refusal might boil down to one of local prejudice rather than that existing in Washington.

TENNESSEE: Annual membership drive of the CHATTANOOGA branch was held from February 20 to March 20, with a round-trip ticket to the 40th anniversary conference in Los Angeles, California, being offered to the person bringing in the highest number of adults beyond 250. Mrs. Marie R. Carter, chairman of the executive board, won by bringing in more than 350 members.

On Mother's day the branch selected the outstanding local mother of the year and presented her with an emblem bearing the inscription "NAACP's honored mother for 1949." This honor went to Dr. Emmer R. Wheeler, a local physician with more than forty years of practice in the city.

WASHINGTON: The SEATTLE branch, and all forward looking organizataions in the state, rejoice over the signing of the state FEPC law by Governor Arthur B. Langlie.

The bill, which was introduced into the state senate by Senator Alfred J. Westberg, had the backing of the Civic Unity Committee, the NAACP, the Urban League, various sororities and fraternities, as well as veterans' organizations. The law provides for the creation of a board of five members to administer the act and declares it an unlawful practice for an employer to refuse to hire, or discharge, or bar any person from employment because such person's race, creed, color or national origin, unless based upon a bona fide occupational reason.

In signing the bill, Governor Anglie said: "This is a very forward step in the state of Washington and is in keeping with progress which has been made in other states to advance the concepts of our free society. . . ."

What the Regions Are Doing

SOUTHWEST: THE ARKANSAS state conference, June 15-16, in Stuttgart, was an excellent meeting in every respect. Features were a forum discussion on the topics "Regional Universities and Semi-Segregation in Education," and a "quiz program" conducted by the young folks of the Stuttgart youth council on the subject of Negro achievement.

Officers elected were Dr. J. A. White, Warren, president; W. L. Jarrett, Little Rock, vice-

CARL R. JOHNSON, *president of the Kansas City, Missouri, branch is shown receiving a testimonial gift from Mrs. Elmer Dotson at a citizens' dinner given in his honor on June 14. Attorney Johnson has been president of the Kansas City branch for ten years. Seated at the right is Lewis Clymer, young assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, Missouri. About 115 persons attended the dinner.*

WE ARE STAFFED TO—

DO RESEARCH *(any subject)*

ORIGINAL SPEECHES AND ARTICLES

(Reasonable and Confidential)

★

EDIT AND TYPE ANY TYPE OF MANUSCRIPT

★

PRINT BOOKS • MAGAZINES • PAMPHLETS • LEAFLETS

SHOW CARDS • *(In Color or Black)*

★

NO CHARGE FOR ESTIMATES

Write to Box 40

THE CRISIS • 20 WEST 40th STREET • New York 18, N. Y.

president; Mrs. E. L. Miller, Malvern, secretary; Mrs Lenolia Crofton, Nashville, assistant secretary; S. E. Ryan, Stuttgart, treasurer; W. J. Brown, Helena, director of branches; and Rev. W. Marcus Taylor, Little Rock, state organizer. Dr. White and Rev. Taylor were chosen as Arkansas's members on the Regional Advisory Board.

The next Conference is to meet in Hot Springs June 14-15 (Wednesday and Thursday), 1950.

THE FIRST HALF of the tour of five Bishop college students of twenty-six Texas branches was a grand success. The first half extended from May 29 to June 12, and cities visited were Texarkana, Winnsboro, Denison, Sherman, Corsicana, Ennis, Waxahachie, Terrell, Longview, Hearne, Tyler, Waco, and Fort Worth. The students spoke to 1580 people; a total of 235 members were taken in at their meetings and collections amounted to $447.57.

The second half of the tour, among South Texas branches, began June 18 in Houston and ended July 3 in San Antonio. The students were among the 42 who made unsuccessful application to the University of Texas April 27, and the story of this experience is what they told to the crowds they addressed.

SUPER-PANCA *Nellie M. King of the Philadelphia, Pa., branch drive who solicited a grand total of 268 members and $436. In the 1948 campaign Miss King reported 208 members.*

College Standards

(*Continued from page 236*)

dent are so poor that they feel the need for getting out of college as soon as possible. Their teachers, having experienced much the same economic limitations, are in sympathy with their situation. This is understandable, but in the light of long-range results is it profitable, even economically? In the second place, far too many of us are inclined to attribute shortcomings to poor background. Obviously the generally inferior schools which most Negroes have to attend compel recognition of background preparation. This does not mean, however, that with intelligence, industry, and patience many more of our students could not overcome the handicaps imposed upon them by early training. It is therefore the obligation of teachers in Negro colleges, white and colored alike, to discourage the habit of excuse-making. The important thing is to lead the student into an objective acceptance of his problem and then to assist him to overcome it.

One result of failure to do this is the tendency of many of our students to complain about how much they are required to do. Let it be assumed that the college is an A-class institution, rated by any one or more of several reputable boards. It should be expected that students in such a college would be required to measure up to the standards equal to those in a "white" college of the same rank. It is a commonplace for many of our potentially best students to say that because of their background they can hardly be expected to measure up to such standards. Yet in many instances they transfer to institutions where such standards obtain, either at the undergraduate or graduate level, and they hold their own. Many of them write back thanking certain teachers for holding them to high standards and wondering why other teachers did not. In some respects this is largely a matter of atmosphere, which could be corrected if all teachers would determine upon a policy of eliminating fear and frustration bordering upon a psychiatric condition.

Commendable Work

Despite the criticisms offered there is a great deal of fine teaching in Negro colleges. Observation and experience show that even with their usually heavy teaching loads teachers in Negro colleges somehow manage to do a commendable job. One reason for this is that, in the main, they do not adhere to straight lecture methods for instruction. Even where the more advanced audio-visual aids recommended are not available there is an abundance of demonstration, of painstaking conference work, and of careful in-class instruction. This is far better than the practice of throwing lecture after lecture at students, many of which go over their heads. The problem is not so much one of instruction in subject matter as it is of meeting the needs of students psychologically and, of course, emotionally.

This point is borne out by an experience which the writer had at Ohio State University a few years ago. In the writing laboratory situation there it was agreed that most of the problems of the students were not so much linguistic as emotional. The director of the laboratory pointed out that the major problem was to help the students to achieve personality adjustments. The same thing applies to students in Negro colleges. In fact, much of what has been said here could equally well apply to white and Negro institutions. The difference is that in the American scene it is still true that Negroes are required to do a better job in order to reach the same goals that white persons attain. Moreover, whatever the situation in "white" schools it is still true that enforced segregation educationally demands that Negro colleges shall strive for the best possible achievements. This is a problem which administrators, teachers, and students can solve cooperatively if they will put aside pettiness and excuse making.

Book Reviews

THE SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

***The Negro in the United States.* By E. Franklin Frazier, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1949. XXXI+767pp. $8.00.**

From any book written by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard University, you can expect objectivity, all the available facts, rigorous scientific analysis, and a lucid style. All these qualities are exhibited in *The Negro in the United States*, and Dr. Frazier has written a book that is needed. All sorts of books have been written on the American Negro, but most of them are worthless because they have been written either out of prejudice and priggery or theory and thesis. They have viewed the Negro primarily as a "social problem" rather than as a problem for sociological research.

Dr. Frazier is not primarily concerned with racial relations or interracial policies, nor is he out to prove a thesis. His approach is institutional and his special purpose is to situate Negro institutions, after explaining how they developed out of his needs, in the broader American society.

Briefly, the author touches such things as the Negro's rule in the social organization of the plantation, the economic and social consequences of his emancipation, Negro communities and their institutions, Negro intellectual life and leadership, and the problems of adjustment of the Negro community to the larger American society.

Such are the larger topics treated in this book. But there are besides many interesting details about African cultural survivals, free Negroes, Reconstruction, the Negro family and church, class stratification in the Negro community, Negro newspapers and literature, conspicuous consumption in the Negro upper class, health, and unemployment.

Here is to be found, in a word, a great deal of information, compactly but clearly set forth, of which most Americans have not the vaguest ideas. A truly monumental work of erudition and wisdom.

J. W. I.

USEFUL COMPENDIUM

***The Negro Handbook 1949.* Edited by Florence Murray. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1949. IX+368pp. $5.00.**

This is the fourth published edition of *The Negro Handbook* but the first to be issued by Macmillan. Published biennially, the fourth edition covers the period since issuance of the 1946-47 edition. There are new chapters on the United Nations, the armed forces, and veterans; all chapters have been revised and a section on Mr. Wallace's Progressive party has been added. As a source for the latest authoritative information on every significant phase of Negro American life this compendium is indispensable. It is really a must book for every editor's and teacher's desk.

Ordinarily one thinks of a handbook as a source of ready reference. But this one invites browsing. I list some of the things I turned up.

Despite the wartime migration the majority of Negroes, 9,530,000 of them, still live in the South. Migration from southern rural to southern urban areas has been much greater even than interstate migration. Though Harlem is often called the world's largest Negro city, Negroes actually make up a small percentage of the total New York City population. In 1947 they constituted 6.1 percent, and considering the fact that this figure is for the non-white population, which includes, Chinese, Japanese, etc., that for the Negroes is somewhat lower. In percentage of Negroes in the total population, Memphis, Tennessee, heads the list with 41.5 percent. Philadelphia and Chicago are even ahead of New York City in this respect.

The leading cause of death among both white and non-white males are diseases of the heart. However, second cause among whites is cancer; while among Negroes it is tuberculosis. During 1943-44 salaries of white teachers increased 24 percent; that of Negroes 25 percent; yet salaries of white teachers are still 44 percent greater than those of Negroes. The American illiteracy rate is 2.7 percent, but for non-whites it is still high, 11.0 percent. Six Negroes each sit in the state legislatures of Illinois and Pennsylvania, with four in New York. Thirty Negroes are listed as being in the American foreign service, yet 53 percent of them or 16 are stationed in Monrovia, Liberia. Those stationed elsewhere are likely to be watchmen and guards. First Negro admitted to West Point was James W. Smith, of South Carolina. He was admitted on July 1, 1870, but was separated on June 26, 1874. First Negro to graduate, however, was Henry O. Flipper, of Georgia, in 1877.

These and many other illuminating facts are to be found in the 1949 edition of *The Negro Handbook*. One picayune omission is the Winslow Hospital, Danville, Virginia, from the list of Negro operated hospitals not registered by the American Medical Association.

J. W. I.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

ARKANSAS

Flowers, Flowers & Trimble
Masonic Temple, Pine Bluff
Telephone: 919

J. R. Booker
Century Building, Little Rock
Telephone: 2-4248

CALIFORNIA

Mathews & Williams
Charles H. Matthews — David W. Williams
2510 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 1-9737—ADams 1-6712

ILLINOIS

Ellis & Westbrooks
3000 South State St., Chicago 16
Telephone: CALumet 4968—4969

William Henry Huff
520 East 35th Street, Chicago 16
Telephone: OAK 6749

INDIANA

Charles Quincy Mattocks
427 W. 30th St., Indianapolis 8
Telephone: Wabash 1444

KENTUCKY

Charles W. Anderson, Jr.
602 W. Walnut St., Louisville 3
Telephone: Jackson 8646 & Wabash 4765

MASSACHUSETTS

J. Clifford Clarkson
1597 Main St., Springfield 3
Telephone: 32533

MICHIGAN

Herbert L. Dudley
4256 Russell St., Detroit 7
Telephone: Terrace 2-9134

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids 2
Telephone: 8-9042 or 9-6795

Smith and Brown
1000 Lawyer's Building
139 Cadillac Square, Detroit 26, Mich.
Telephone: Cadillac 2176

NEW JERSEY

J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard St., Newark 3
Telephone: MArket 3-4709

Logan W. McWilson
189-191 Halsey St., Newark 2
Telephone: MArket 3-1779

OHIO

Charles V. Carr
2270 East 55th St., Cleveland 3
Telephone: EXpress 3712-3713

Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: MAin 1320

Chester K. Gillespie
508 Public Sr. Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: CHerry 1835

PENNSYLVANIA

Theodore Spaulding
154 West 15th St., Philadelphia 2
Telephone: LOcust 1317

TEXAS

F. S. K. Whittaker
711 Prairie Ave., Houston 2
Office: F4895; Home: F0853

VIRGINIA

Reuben E. Lawson
403 Gainsboro Rd., N. W., Roanoke
Telephone: 9751

Willmer F. Dillard
330 Gilmer Ave., N. W.
Roanoke 17
Telephone: 2-2608

VIRGIN ISLANDS

William F. Moorhead
Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I.

Your Chicago Defender Sports Section

FIRST AND BEST
WITH ALL SPORTS COVERAGE

•

TOP NOTCH FEATURES

By These Men And Women Who Know Sports Best

FAY YOUNG

Dean of American sportswriters

CHUCK DAVIS • DOC YOUNG • RUS COWAN • AL MONORE

THELMA McTYREE • DAN WILLIAMS • FLIP JORDAN

JOHN HIGHTOWER

•

Read Your

Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

Each and Every Week

ON SALE AT NEWSSTANDS EVERYWHERE

Stately Entrance With A Friendly Welcome

GET READY FOR THE CALL— NOT TO MILITARY SERVICE BUT TO A PEACEFUL, DIGNIFIED AND PROFITABLE JOB WITH SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VA., INC.

Each week the papers announce the appointment of some race man or woman to a position not heretofore filled by members of our group.

The above statements should convince the hesitant parents that they will make no mistake by insisting that their boys and girls return to school and college this fall. The prepared seeker of employment will get the first chance at the job.

Southern Aid Society and other members of National Negro Insurance Association offer trained young men and women many opportunities to become accountants, bookkeepers, managers as well as agents, clerks and stenographers.

This fact also demonstrates the wisdom of placing your insurance Dimes and Dollars where they produce not only security in times of illness or accidental injury to the insured and to loved ones and claimants following death of the insured, but also opportunities for dignified and profitable employment to the youth of the race.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INCORPORATED

Offers Modern Plans for Life, Health and Accident Insurance

HOME OFFICE: THIRD AND CLAY STREETS
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Operating in Virginia and District of Columbia